THE

London Vocabulary.

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a new Method, proper to acquaint the Learner with **Things**, as well as **Pure** *Latin* Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES

For the Uſe of SCHOOLS.

The NINTH EDITION, *with Additions.*

By JAMES GREENWOOD,
Author of the *Engliſh Grammar*, and late Sur-Maſter of St. PAUL's SCHOOL.



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THE PREFACE.

THE *Burthening of the* Memory *with more* than is neceſſary, *at the Entrance upon any* Study, *is certainly a great Diſcouragement to the* Learner. *I have therefore, in the* preſent Vocabulary, *avoided every* Thing *that is not of* immediate Uſe, *as* Foreign to the Deſign; *and induſtriouſly* omitted *that vaſt Heap of* Words *with which our common Word Books do ſo frightfully ſwell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this* Kind *already Printed, or to condemn them as uſeleſs, until I am better acquainted with their* Authors Intentions: *But this I will allow myſelf to affirm,* That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purpoſes. *For why ſhould a Perſon that is to be prepared for the Reading of* Corderius, Phædrus, *&c. be led through a Crowd of* Modern Barbariſms, *and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the* Romans *never heard of; and ſo conſequently, will never be met with in any* Claſſic, *or good* Latin Author? *a few of which I ſhall take the Liberty to* Inſtance, *as they ſtand in the* Books *already abroad Such are* Ingratitudo, Groſſularia, Ribes, Leviſticum, Nicotiana, Piſtacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hyſpaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations *which they have given to* Latin Words; *a Fault ſcarce excuſable, ſince it betrays the Learner into ſuch Miſtakes as will for ever hinder his true underſtanding of a* Roman *Author. Such are their rendering* Arbuſtum, *for a Shrub*; Carmen, *for one ſingle Verſe*; Humilitas, *for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride*; Humilis, *for one that is endowed with it*; Camera, *for a Chamber*, Caminus, *for a Chimney*; Æs, *for Braſs*, Pædagogus, *for a School-maſter*; Albumen, *the White of the Eye*; Laurus, *for a Laurel. And an endleſs Number of the like, which to repeat would be as unpleaſant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewiſe to take Notice how often they confound* Adjectives *with* Subſtantives, *uſing them as ſuch: The putting in of* Phraſes; *the giving* Latin Names *to* Modern Things; *the uſing* Circumlocutions, *or two or three Words to expreſs* one *in* Engliſh; *the throwing in of ſo many Compounded Words upon the* Back *of one another. And laſtly, the inſerting only of* Nouns, *as if* Speech *was made up of but* one ſort of Words.

Whereas, a Vocabulary *ought to contain a* Stock *of pure* Primitive Words, *and ſuch principally, as will be required to be known in the reading the firſt eaſy* School Authors: *Which when the* Scholar *is once Maſter of, he will daily and inſenſibly be* increaſing, *as he proceeds to other Books; where the Senſe aſſiſts the Memory, and which will a thouſand times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification, than a Heap of barren Words, as they are drily ſtrung together in the Ordinary* Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I ſuppoſe, will be abundantly ſufficient for the fitting of a Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, *the* Latin Teſtament, Eraſmus,

Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Trifti, &c. *the Words being mostly* Primitive, *and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a* Compounded Word, *but that is but seldom; and which we were forced to receive, because it is observable, That some* Derivatives *and* Compounded Words *are often more used than the* Simple *and* Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, *and has the Authority of some one, or more of the* Classick Authors; *and if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.*

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given, almost all Metaphorical and Borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, *but also a clear understanding of their Meaning.*

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For, when a Boy knows that Legere *is Latin for* to read; Audire, to hear, *and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first* Supine, *by changing* Um *into* Or, *a* Noun Substantive *is formed which signifies the* Doer; *as, from* Lectum, to read, *comes* Lector, *a* Reader. *From* Auditum, to hear, *comes* Auditor a Hearer. *So, when he has learned the* Significations *of* Vocare, Ponere, Venire; *if he be informed, That these* Propositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, *being compounded, signify,* To, Together; Down, *or* From; In, *or* Upon; Before, *or* First; Forth, Back, *or* Up, Under, Upon, *or* Over,

Over, *he will presently know that* Advocare, *signifies to* call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Preponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon, or over. *So, he that knows what* Amicus, Avarus *signify, will soon learn what* Amicitia, Avaritia, *mean: As, he that knows what,* Liber, Culter, *are, will soon tell you that* Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. *Likewise by him who hath learnt that* Tepere, Calere, *signify* to be Warm, to be hot; *the Significations of* Tepor, Calor *will be presently understood.*

I have indeed put in three *or* four Verbal Nouns, *or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as* Pastor, Arator; *but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.*

One thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, *and not in the* English; *since this is a* Vocabulary *for the Learning of the* former Language, *and not of the latter. Besides, many things which do frequently occur in our* Tongue, *were unknown to the* Romans; *and therefore, you cannot expect* Latin Words *for them; since the* Romans *could not give* Names *to things they knew nothing of.*

As to the Method, *I have made choice of the most* Natural *and* Entertaining *that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may at the same time, and with the same Pains, with the* Knowledge *of the Words,* understand *the things* themselves *which they* express, *with their* Order *and* Dependance *upon one another. And*

the

the better to fix both *upon the* Memory *of the young* Readers, *and to give them as clear an* Idea *as poſſible of what they learn, I have cauſed little* Draughts *and* Pictures *to be made of ſuch* Things *as are* known *and* diſtinguiſhed *by their* outward Shapes, *with References to the Words that mention them: We have Printed the Words that come from the* Latin *in the* Roman *Character, and added the Preterperfect Tenſes and Supines to the Verbs.*

NOTE,

THE young Reader is to take Notice, That the *Figures*, (1,) (2,) (3,)ʳ (4,) (5,) *&c.* refer to the ſame Numbers in the *Pictures*, as thoſe in the *Cut* do to the ſame Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* ſtands for Maſculine, *f* for Feminine, and *n* for Neuter. Alſo that a ſhort Syllable is marked thus [˘], and a long Syllable thus [¯].

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THE

THE LONDON VOCABULARY.

I. Of THINGS.



A THING *hath*	RES, is, f.
A Name	Nōmen, nominis, n.
A Sign	Signum, i, n.
A Mark, or Note	Nŏta, æ, f.
A Mode, or *Manner*	Mŏdus, i, m.

A Kind	Gĕnus, ĕris, n.
A Part	Pars, rtis, f.
Or Member	Membrum, i, n.

PART *is*

An Half	Dīmĭdĭum, i, n.
A Fragment, or broken Piece	Fruſtum i, n.
A Crum, or little Piece	Mīca, æ, f.

THINGS *have alſo their*

Cauſe	Cauſa, æ, f.
Nature	Nātūra, æ, f.
Fortune	Fortūna, æ, f.
Beginning	Prīncĭpĭum, ii, n.
End	Finis, is, d.
Order	Ordo, ĭnis, m.
Time	Tempus, ŏris, n.
Number	Nŭmĕrus, i, m.
Place	Lŏcus, i, m.
Space	Spătĭum, i, n.

A THING *is*

The World	Mundus, i, m.
A Body	Corpus, ŏris, n.
The Sky	Æthēr, ĕris, m.
A Spirit	Spīrĭtus, us. m.

God Created the World out of

Nothing	Nĭhĭlum, i, n.

In a BODY *there is*

Matter	Mătĕrĭa, æ, f.
Form	Forma, æ, f.
Figure	Fīgūra, æ, f.

In the SKY *there are*

The Sun	3	Sōl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light		Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun-beam	6	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow	Umbra, æ, f.
Darkneſs	Tĕnĕbræ, ārum, f.

A SPIRIT *is*

God		Dĕus, i, m.
An Angel	7	Angĕlus, i, m.
A Mind		Mens, tis, f.
		Or, ˘Anĭmus, i, m.
A Soul		˘Anima, æ, f.
A Devil		[1] Diăbŏlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

Heaven	8	[2] Cœlum, i, n.
The Element		˘Elĕmentum, i, n.
Hell		[3]

[1] This is only uſed by Eccleſiaſtial Writers.
[2] In the Plural *Cœli, Cœlorum*, m.
[3] *Loci Inferi.*

II. Of the ELEMENTS.



In the World are Four ELEMENTS, *or Beginnings of all Things.*

FIRE		IGnis, is, m.
AIR		Aër, ĕris, m.
WATER		Aqua, æ, f.
EARTH		Tellus, ūris, f.

From the FIRE (1) *cometh*

A Spark		Scintilla, æ, f.
Smoke	2	Fūmus, i, m.
A Flame	3	Flamma, æ, f.
Soot		Fūlīgo, ĭnis, f.

In the FIRE *are*

A Firebrand	4	Torris, is, m.
A Live, or Hot Coal		Fūna, æ, f.
Embers, or warm Ashes		Fāvilla, æ, f.

Ashes

After the FIRE *there remain*

A Dead Coal	Carbo ōnis, m.
A Dead or Quench'd Brand	Tĭtĭo, ōnis, m.
Ashes	Cĭnis, ĕris, m.
Or Cinders	*Or,* Cĭner

In the AIR (6) *are*

A Cloud	Núbes, is, f.
A Fog or Miſt	Nĕoŭla, æ, f.
A Stream	Văpor, ōris, m.
The Rainbow 7	Iris, ĭdis, f.
A Wind	Ventus, i, m.
A gentle wind	Aura, æ, f.

The Four Chief Winds are

The Eaſt Wind 8	Eurus, i, m.
The Weſt Wind 9	Zephȳrus, i, m.
The North Wind 10	Aquĭlo, ōnis, m.
The South Wind 11	Auſter, tri, m.

From a CLOUD *cometh*

Rain	[1] Plŭvia, æ, f.
Snow	Nix, nĭvis, f.
Hail	Grando, dĭnis, f.
Dew	Ros, rōris, m.
Froſt	Gelu, n. *Undeclined*
Hoar or white Froſt	Prŭīna, æ, f.
Thunder	Tŏnĭtru, n. *Undeclined*
A Thunder bolt	Fulmen, ĭnis, n.
Lightning	Fulgur, ŭris, n.

Rain if it fal's cloſe or thick is

A Shower	Imber, ris, m.

Rain if it be fierce, is

A great Shower, or [1]*torm*	Nĭmbus, i, m.

[1] This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being underſtood.

WATER *is*

A Spring or Fountain 12	Fons. tis, m.
A River 13	Rīvus, i, m.
	Or, Amnis, is, m.
A Wave	Unda, æ, f.
The Sea	Mārе, is, n.

The Main Sea that compaſſeth the World is

The Ocean	Oceānus, i, m.

A River hath

A Bank	Rīpa, æ, f.
A Brink	Margo, ĭnis, d. *rather* m.
A Channel	Alvĕus, i, m.
A Whirlpool	Vortex, ĭtis, m.
A Gulf	Gurges, ĭtis, m.
A Shallow or Ford	Vădum, i, n.

From WATER *cometh*

A Drop	Gutta, æ, f.
A Bubble	Bulla, æ, f.
Foam, or Froth	Spūma, æ, f.
Ice	Glăcies, ēi, f.

WATER, *when it wants vent, ſpreads itſelf into*

A Pool, or Pond	Stagnum, i, n.
A Lake	Lăcus, us, m.
A Marſh, or Fen	Pălus, ūdis, f.
A Ditch	Lăcūna, æ, f.

The Sea hath

A Shore	Litus, ŏris, n.
A Heaven, or Port	Portus, us, m.
A Gulph of the Sea, or Bay	Sĭnus, us, m.
An Arm, or Strait	Frĕtum, i, n.

Land incloſed with Sea or Water is

An Iſle, *or* Iſland 14	Insŭla, æ, f.

The EARTH *is*

Land	Terra, æ, f.
Ground	Hŭmus, i, f.
Firm Ground	Sŏlum, i, n. Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH *is*

An Hill 15 [16	Collis, is, m.
A Mountain, or great Hill	Mons, tis, m.
A plain Field 18	Campus, i, m.
A Vale or Valley 17	Vallis, is, f.
A Rock 19	Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH *mixed with water is*

Mud	Līmus, i, m. Cœnum, i, n.
Mire, or Dirt	Or, Lŭtum, i, n.

EARTH *without water is*

Duſt	Pulvis, ĕris, m. Or, Pulver, ĕris, m.

EARTH *cut up with its own Herb is*

A Turf	Ceſpes, ĭtis, m.
A Clod of Earth is	Glēba, æ, f.

The Kinds of EARTH *are*

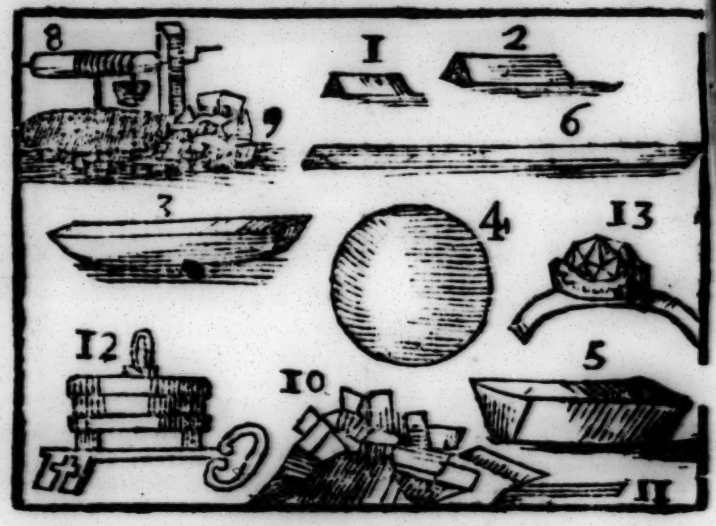
Clay	Argilla, æ, f.
Marl, or white Earth	Marga, æ, f.
Ruddle, or Red Oker	Rūb īca, æ, f.
Chalk	Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the EARTH *is taken*

A Mineral	[1] Mĭnĕra, æ, f.
A Plant	Planta, æ, f.

[1] This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore ſhould have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make uſe of it here.

III. of MINERALS and METALS.



The EARTH, *or Matter of which any thing dug out of the* EARTH *is made, is called a Mineral, or the Oar.*

A MINERAL *is*

Juice	Succus,
A Metal	Metallum, i, n,
A Stone 9	Lăpis, ĭdis, m.

MINERAL *Juices are*

Salt	Săl, is, m.
Alum	Alūmen, ĭnis, n.
Sulphur	Sulfur, ŭris, n.
Amber	Succĭnum, i, n.

A [1] METAL *is all that which is digged and fetched out of the* EARTH, *as,*

Gold	1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	2	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	3	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	4	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	5	Stannum, i, n.
Iron	6	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of LEAD *is made*

Red Lead	Sandyx, ȳcis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Mĭnĭum, i. n.
White Lead	Cērussa, æ, f.

Artificial METALS [*such as are made by the Art of Man*] *are, that which is made of Copper, and the Calaminary Stone cal'led* Brass—*Or, that which is made of purified and hardned Iron called*

Steel	Chălybs, ȳbis, m.

From Copper *or* Brass *cometh a green Rust, or*

Verdigrease	Ærūgo, ĭnis, f.

METALS *are digged out of*

A Mine	8	Fŏdīna, æ, f.

A Stone is an hard, dry, (fossile) Body, and is

Sand		Arēna, æ, f.
Gravel		Glārĕa, æ, f.
A big Stone	10	Săxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone		Sĭlex, ĭcis, d.
A Pumice *Stone*		Pūmex, ĭcis, m.

[1] This Word is also used by *Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan*, &c. for the MINE itself.

A Whetſtone	11	Cos, ōtis, f.
A Marvel		Marmor, ŏris, n.
A Loadſtone	12	Magnes, ētis, m.
A Jewel	13	Gemma, æ, f.

A JEWEL, *or Precious Stone is*

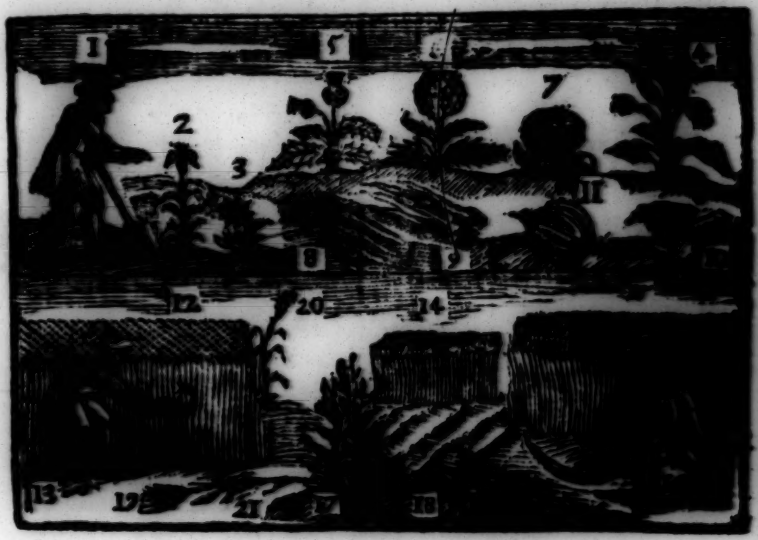
A Diamond	[1] Adămas, antis, m.
A Sapphire	Săpphīrus. i, f,
A Chryſolite	Chrysŏlĭthus, i, m.
An Emerald	[1] Smăragdus, i, m.
A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-	Pŷrōpus, i, m.
A Jaſper *lour*	Jaſpis, ĭdis, f.
An Agate	[1] Achātes, æ. *or* is, m.

Like to Jewels are

Glaſs	Vitrum, i, n.
A Cryſtal	Cryſtallus, i, f. *Or*, Cryſtallum, i, n.
A Pearl	Margărita, æ, f.

[1] It ought to be written with an Z, and not with an S.

IV. Of PLANTS.



A PLANT *is*

AN Herb	HErba, æ, f.
A SHRUB	Frŭtex, ĭcis, m.
A TREE	Arbor, ŏris, f.

An HERB *is*

Graſs	Grāmen, ĭnis, n.
Flax	Līnum, i, n.
All manner of Corn or Grain	Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of ſome of the moſt common HERBS *are*

A Bur	Lappa, æ, f.
Fern or Brakes	Fīlix, ĭcis, f.
Hemlock	Cĭcūta, æ, f.

Hyſſop

Hyſſop	Hyſſōpus, i, f.
A Lilly 2	Līlĭum, i i, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
Marygold	Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram	Amārăcus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha. æ, f.
Moſs	Muſcus, i, m.
A Muſhroom. or Toadſtool	Fungus, i, m
A Nettle	Urtĭca, æ, f.
Parſley	Apĭum, i i. n.
A Poppy 4	Păpāver, ĕris, n.
A Rush	Juncus, i, m.
Saffron	Crŏcus, i, m.
Sage	Salvĭa, æ, f.
Sorrel	Lăpăthus, i, m.
Sea Weed	Alga, æ, f.
Southern-Wood	Abrŏtŏnum, i, n.
A Thiſtle 5	Cardŭus, i, m.
Thyme	Thŷmus, i, m.
	Thŷmum, i, n.
Vervain	Verbēna, æ, f.
A Violet	Vĭŏla, æ, f.
Worm-Wood	Abſinthĭum, ii, n.

Eatable Herbs	Olus, ĕris, n.
An Artichoke 6	Cīnăra, æ f.
Aſparagus, Sperage, or Sparrow graſs	Aſpărăgus, i, m.
Lettice	Lactŭca, æ, f.
Coleworts	Braſsĭca, æ, f.

Which becoming headed are called

Cabbage 7 [1]

Eatable Roots are

Beet	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allĭum. ii, n.

[1] This is called Braſsĭca Căpĭtāta.

A Leek		Porrum, i n.
An Onion	9	Cēpe, is, n. & Cēpa, æ, f.
Radish	3	Răphănus, i m
A Turnip		Răpum, i, n.

Oleraceous FRUITS *are*

A Cucumber	10	Cŭcŭmis, is, & ĕris, m.

The biggest sort of which Fruit is

A Pompion, *or Pomkin*	Pĕpo, ōnis, m.

A delicious sort of which Fruit is

A Melon	Mēlo, ōnis, m.

As the biggest sort is

A Gourd	Cŭcurbĭta, æ f.

(12) CORN *is*

Barley	14	Hordĕum, i, n.
Millet, *or Grout*		Mĭlium, ii, n.
An Oat	15	Avēna, æ, f.
Rice		Orўza, æ, f.
Wheat	13	Ador, ŏris, n.

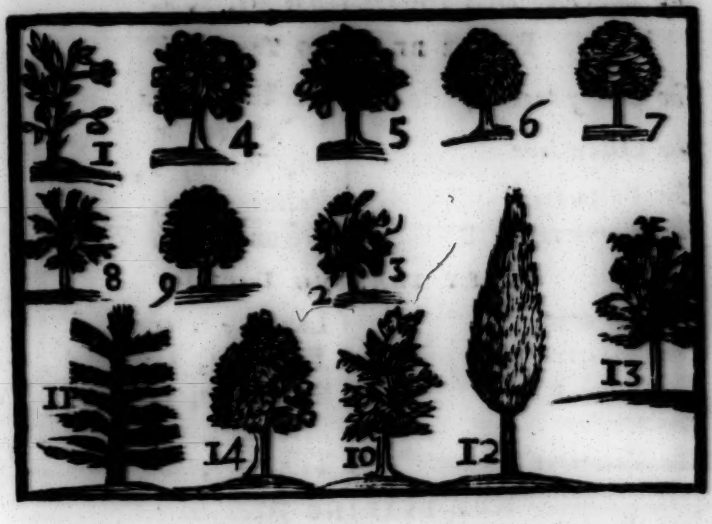
Whence cometh

Meal or Flour		Fărīna, æ, f.
Bran		Furfur, ŭris, n.
PULSE *is*		Lĕgūmen, ĭnis, n.
A Bean	17	Făba, æ, f.
Darnel		Lŏlium, ii, n.
Lentils		Lens, tis, f.
A Pea		Pisum, i, n.
Vetches, *or Tares*	1 18	Vĭcĭa, æ, f.

In CORN *is*

The Beard 19	Ārista, æ, f.
An Ear 20	Spīca, æ, f.
A Grain, *or ſingle Corn*	Grānum, i, n.
An Huſk	Glūma, æ, f.
The Stalk	Culmus, i, m.
Standing CORN *is* 12	Sĕges, ĕtis, f.
A mixture of ſundry Grains	
Or Meſcelline is	Farrāgo, ĭnis, f.

V. Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB *is a Plant which riſeth not up to the juſt Bigneſs of a Tree; ſuch is*

THE *Bramble*		RUbus, i, m. or f.
The Juniper		Jūnĭpĕrus, f.
Ivy		Hēdĕra, æ, f.
The Myrtle		Myrtus, i, f.
A Reed		Cālāmus, i, m. Or Arundo, ĭnis, f.
The Roſe Buſh	1	Rŏſa, æ, f.
The Tamariſk		Mўrĭca, æ, f.
The Vine	2	Vĭtis, is, f.
beareth		
A Bunch of Grapes	3	Uva, æ, f.
A Vine Leaf is		Pampīnus, i, m.

POME BEARING *Trees are*

The Apple Tree	Mālus, i, f.
The Fig-Tree	Fīcus, us, f.
The Medlar Tree	Meſpĭlus, i, f.

The

The Pear-*tree* 6	Pȳrus, i, f.
The Service, *or* Sorb-*tree*	Sorbus, i, f.

PLUMB-BEARING *Trees are*

The *Cherry tree* 7	Cĕrăsus, i, f.
The Olive-*tree*	[1] Ŏlīva, æ, f. Or, Ŏlĕa, æ, f.
The Palm *tree*	Palma, æ, f.
The *Plumb-tree* 8	Prūnus, i, f.

BERRY-BEARING *Trees are*

The *Bay tree*	Laurus, i, *or* us, f.
The Box-*tree*	Buxus, i, f.
The *Elder tree*	Sambūcus, i, f.
The *Mulberry-tree* 9	Mōrus, i, f.
The *Yew-tree*	Taxus, i, f.

NUT-BEARING *Trees are*

The *Almond-tree*	Amygdăla, æ, f.
The *Beech tree*	Fāgus, i, f.
The *Filberd tree*	Cōrȳlus, i, f.
The *Walnut-tree* 14	[1] Juglans, dis, f.

FOREST-TREES *are*

The *Alder-tree*	Alnus, i, f.
The *Aſh-tree* 10	Fraxĭnus, f.
The *wild Aſh*	Ornus, i, f.
The *Birch-tree*	Bĕtŭla, æ, f
The Cedar-*tree* 11	Cedrus, i, f.
The *Cork-tree*	Sūber, ĕris, n.
The Cypres-*tree* 12	Cupreſſus, i, *or* us, f.
The Elm 13	Ulmus, i, f.
The *Fir-tree*	Abĭes, ĕtis, f.
The *Lime, or Linden tree*	Tĭlĭa, æ, f.
The *Maple*	Acer, ĕris, n.
The *Oak*	Quercus, us, f.

[1] *Arbor* is underſtood.

An Oak of the hardeſt kind	Rōbur, ŏris, n.
The Holm Oak	Ilex, ĭcis, f.
The Pine *tree*	Pīnus, us, f.
The Plane-tree	Plătănus, i, f.
The Poplar-*tree*	Pŏpŭlus, i, f.
The Turpentine-tree	Tĕrēbinthus, i, f.
The Willow-tree	Sălix, ĭcis, f.

TREES *bear*

Fruit *is*	Fructus, us, m.
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ŭcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A POME *is here to be taken for any Fruit, whoſe Skin or Peel is not hard; ſuch is.*

An Apple	Mālum, i, n.
A Cherry	Cĕrāſum, i, n.
A Date	Dactўlus, i, m.
A Fig	Fīcus, i, *or* us, f.
A Medlar	Meſpĭlum, i, n.
An Olive	Olīva, æ, f.
A Pear	Pўrum, i, n.
A Plumb	Prūnum, i, n.
The ſorb *Apple*	Sorbum, i, n.

A NUT *is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard ſhell; ſuch is*

An Almond	Amygdăla, æ, f.
A Cheſnut	[1] Cahā ĕa, æ, f.
A Filberd	[1] Avellā ıa, æ, f.
A Wallnut	[1] Juglans, dis, f.

[1] Theſe are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being underſtood.

A BERRY *is a small round Fruit growing on Trees or Shrubs, such is*

A Grape	Acīnus i, m.
A Mulberry	Mōrum, i, n.
A Strawberry	Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE BEARING *Trees bring forth*

SPICE *is*	Arōma, tis, n.
Cinnamon	Cāsia, æ, f. Or, Cinnāmum, i, n. in Or.
Ginger	Zingĭber, ĕris, n.
Mace	Macis, ĭdis, f. in Plantus.
Pepper	Pĭper, ĕris, n.

The OAK *bears*

An Oak Corn, or Acorn	Glans, glandis, f.

From TREES *also come*

Frankincense	Thus, thūris, n.
Pitch	Pix, pīcis, f.
Rosin	Rēsīna, æ, f.

PARTS *of a* PLANT *are*

The Root	Rādix, īcis, f.
The Stump	Stirps, is, f.
The Stalk	Caulis, is, m.
The Bark	Cortex, īcis, d.
A Bough or Branch	Rāmus, i, m.
A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon	Surculus, i, m.
A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots, or Sides of the Stock	Sōbo, ōnis, m.
A fresh, or green Leaf	Frons, Frondis, f.
A dead, or withered Leaf	Fŏlium, ii, n.
A Blossom, or Flower	Flos, flōris, m.

TREES *have*

Wood	Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot	Nōdus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

A Faggot	Faſcis, is, m.

A Nut hath

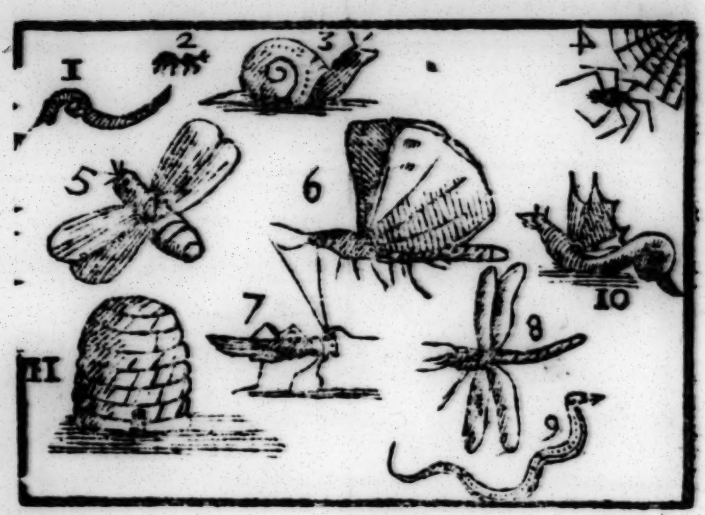
A Shell	Pūtāmen, ĭnis, n.
A Kernel	Nuc ĕus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

A Wood	Sylva, æ, f.
A Foreſt	Saltus, us, m.
A Grove	Nĕmus, ŏris, n.
A Grove conſecrated to ſome God is	Lūcus, i, m.
A Place planted with Trees is	Arbuſtum, i, n.
A Place planted with Willows *is*	Sălĭcĕtum, i, n.
A Place planted with Oak is	Quercĕtum, i, n.



VI. Of INSECTS.



AN Animal, *or Living Creature hath*	ANimal, ālis, n.
Life	Vita, æ, f.
Senſe	Sensus, us, m.
Sex	Sexus, us, m.

There are five outward SENSES

The SIGHT	Visus, us, m.
The HEARING	Auditus, us, m.
The SMELL	Odōrātus, us, m.
The TASTE	Gustus, us, m.
The TOUCH, *or* FEELING	Tactus, us, m.

By the SENSES *are perceived*

Colour	Cŏlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sŏnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, m.
A Scent or Smell	Odor, ōcis, m.
Taſte, or Reliſh	Săpor, ōris, m.

Beſides the five OUTWARD SENSES *above mentioned, there are three* INWARD SENSES *given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.*

The Common Senſe	[1]
The Fancy	[2]
The Memory	Mĕmŏria, æ, f.

The SENSES *at* REST *is called*

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, ăris, m.
A Female	Fēmĭna, æ, f.

An ANIMAL *is*

An Inſect	Inſectum, i, n.
A Serpent	[3] Serpens, tis, d: *Or* Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, d.
A Beaſt	Beſtĭa, æ, f.
A Fiſh	Piſcis, is, m.
A Man	Hŏmo, ĭnis, m.

---

[1] Called *Senſus communes.*

[2] Phantāsĭa, æ, f.

[3] *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the *Maſculine Gender*, *Anguis* is underſtood; when in the *Feminine*, *Beſtia* is underſtood.

INSECTS *are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, in some part of their Bodies.*

CREEPING INSECTS *are*

A Worm 1	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire 2	Formīca, æ, f.
A Caterpillar	Ĕtŭca, æ, f.
A Flea	Pŭlex, īcis, m.
A Glow Worm	Cicindē a, æ, f.
An Horse Leech	Hirūdo, ĭnis, f.
A Louse	Pēdīcŭlus, i, m.
A Moth	Tĭnĕa, æ, f.
Nits	Lendes, ium, f.
A Silk Worm	Bombyx, ŷcis, m.
A Snail 3	Līmax, ācis, d.
A Spider 4	Ărānēa, æ, f.
A Water-Spider	Tīpŭla, æ, f.
A Tick	Rīcīnus, i, m.
A Wall Louse, Bug, *or Chinch*	Cimex, īcis, m.

FLYING INSECTS *are*

A Bee 5	Apis, is, f.
A Beetle	Scărābæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gadfly, or Ox fly	Ă ĭlus, i, m.
A Butterfly 6	Păpĭlio, ōnis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket	Ci ĭcāca, æ, f.
A Cricket	Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly	Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat	Cŭlex, īcis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust 7	Lŏcusta, æ, f.

5 This INSECT is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*.

A Spaniſh fly		Canthăris, ĭdis, f.
A Waſp		Veſpa, æ, f.
An Hornet, or great Waſp	8	Crābro, ōnis, m.
A Drone		Fūcus, i, m.
hath not		
A Sting		Acūlĕus, i, m.

A SERPENT *or* CREEPER *is*

An Adder, or Viper	9	Vīpĕra, æ, f.
An Aſp		Aſpis, ĭdis, f.
A Baſilisk		Bă ĭliſcus, i, m.
A Dragon	10	Drăco, ōnis, m.
A Lizard		Lăcertus, i, m.
A Salamander		Să ā nandra, æ, f.
A Scorpion		Scorpĭus, ii m.
		Or, Scorpio, ōnis, m.
A Snake		Cŏlŭber, bri, m.
A Water-Snake		Nātrix, īcis, m.
		Or Hŷdrus, i, m.

A Bee in

A Bee-Hive	11	Alveāre, is, n.
		Alveārium, ii, n.
maketh		
Honey		Mel, lis, n.
An Honey Comb		Fāvus, i, m.
Wax		Cĕra, æ, f.
A Swarm of Bees is		Exāmen, ĭnis, n.

VII. Of BIRDS



Singing BIRDS (11) *are*

A *Black Bird*	M ̆Erŭla, æ, f.
A *Chaffinch*	Fringilla, æ, f.
A *Gold Finch*	Carduēlis, is, f.
	Or, ̆Acanthis, ĭdis, f.
A *Green Finch*	Chlōris, ĭdis, f.
	O , Vĭrĕo, ōnis, m.
A *Lark*	̆Alauda, æ, f.
A *Nightingale*	Luſcīnĭa, æ, f.
A *Quail*	Cŏturnix, īcis, f.
A *Robbin Red Breaſt*	Erĭthăcus, i, m.
A *Starling or Stare*	Sturnus, i, m.
A *Thruſh*	Turdus, i, n.
A *Titmouſe*	Pārus, i, m.

BIRDS *which live about, or in* WATRY PLACES, *are*

A Coot	Fŭlĭca, æ, f. & Fŭlix, ĭcis, f.
A Crane 1	Grus, ŭis, d.
A Didopper, or Dob chick	Mergus, i, m.
A Duck 16	Anăs ătis, f.
A Gooſe 4	Anſer, ĕris, m.
An Heron	Ardĕa, æ, f.
A Pelican 3	Pĕlĭcānus, i, m.
A Stork	Cĭcōnĭa, æ, f.
A Swan	Olor, ōris, m. Or, Cygnus, i, m.
A Water Wagtail	Mōtācĭlla, æ, f.
Kings Fiſher	Halcŷon, Or Alcŷon, ōnis, f.

RAVENOUS BIRDS *are*

A Crow, or Rook 8	Cornix, ĭcis, f.
A Cuckow	Cŭcūlus, i, m.
An Eagle	Aqŭila, æ, f.
An Hawk	Accipĭter, tris, m.
A Kite, or Glead	Milvus, Or, Miluus, i, m.
A Magpy, or Piannet 5	Pĭca, æ, f.
An Owl 9	Noctŭa, æ, f. Or, Bubo, ōnis, m.
A Parrot 13	Pſittăcus, i, m.
A Raven	Corvus, i, m.
A Vulture	Vultur, ŭris, m. Or, Vulturius, ii, m. *Phæd*

BIRDS *dwelling about the* HOUSE *are*

A Cock 12	Gallus, i, m.
Whoſe Female is	
An Hen	Gallīna, æ, f.

A Dove, or Pigeon 10	Cŏlumbus, i, m.
A Peacock 10	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
A Sparrow 6	Paſſer, ĕris, m.
A Swallow	Hĭrundo, ĭnis, f.

A Cock *being gelt is called*

A Capon	Căpo, ōnis, m.
	Or, Căpus, i, m.

Beſides thoſe Birds *before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and* Woods, *as,*

A Bat	Veſpertĭlio, ōnis, m.
An Hedge-Sparrow	Currūca, æ, f.
A Partridge	Perdix, īcis, f.
A Pheaſant	Phāſiānus, i, m.
A Ring Dove	Pălumbes, is, f.
A Turtle Dove	Turtur, ŭris, m.

A Bird *hath*

A Bill, or Beak	Roſtrum, i, n.
A Comb, or Creſt	Criſta, æ, f.
A Wing	Ala, æ, f.
A Feather	Plūma, æ, f.
An hard Feather, or Quill	Penna, æ, f.
A Craw, or Crop	Inglŭvĭes, ei, f.

A Bird lays *in*

A Neſt 15	Nīdus, i, m.
A Egg 15	Ovum, i, m.
hath	
A White	Albūmen, ĭnis, n.
A Yolk	Vĭtellus, i, m.
A Fowler, or Bird catcher 11	[1] Auceps, cūpis, m.

Catcheth Birds *with*

Birdlime	[2] Viſcum, i, n.

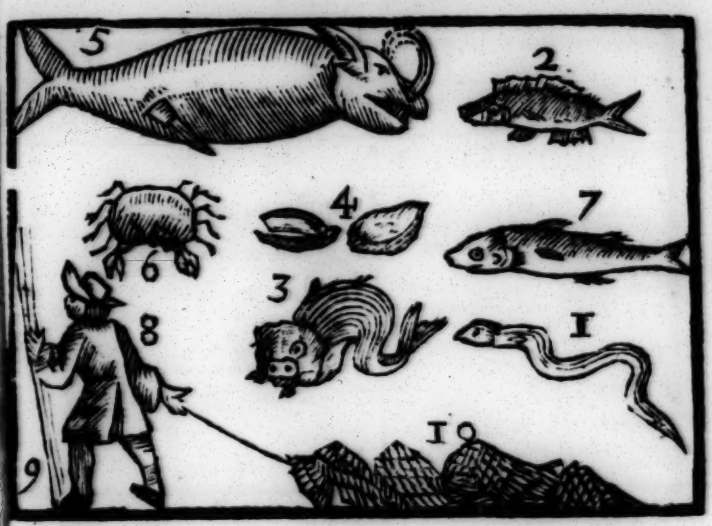
And puts them into

A Cage, or Aviary 11	Avĭārium, ii, n.

[1] Alſo a *Poulterer*.

[2] Alſo a Shrub growing in *Oak-Trees*, called *Miſletoe, or Miſſeldine*.

VIII: Of FISHES



River and Pond FISHES *are*

AN *Eel*	1	ANguilla, æ, f.
A Gudgeon		Gōbius, ii, m. Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
A Pearch	2	Perca, æ, f.
A Pike		Lūnĭus, ii, m.
A Tench		Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH *are*

A Dolphin	3	Delphīnus, i, m.
A Mullet		Mugil, ĭlis, m.
An Oyſter	4	Ostrĕa, æ, f.
A Whale	5	Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH *common to both* Salt *and* Freſh *Water are*

A Crab Fiſh	6	Cancer, cri, m.
A Salmon	7	Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES *have*

Gills	Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Inſtead of Feet they have

Fins	Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES *have alſo*

Scales	Squāma, æ, f.

FISH *that are covered with*

A Shell	Teſta, æ, f,
are called	
Shell Fiſh	Conchÿlĭa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Fiſherman 8	Piſcātor, ōris, m,
Catcheth FISH *with*	
An Hook 9	Hāmus, i, m.
A Net 10	Rēte, is, n.
Salt Fiſh is	Salsāmentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



Some are Tame as

CATTLE *The Labouring Beast* | Pĕcus, ŏris, n. Jūmentum, i, n.

The Four Footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

A WILD *Beast* | [1] Fĕra, æ, f.

Cattle *is*

All Sorts of Neat Ox, *Bull, or Cow* | Bos, Lŏvis, m. & f.

---

[1] *This is an Adjective,* Bestia *or* Fĕcus *being understood.*

A Bull	1	Taurus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Cow		Vacca, æ. f.
An He Goat	2	Hircus, i, m.
A Gelded Goat		Caper, ri, m.
An Hog	3	Porcus, i, m.
A Ram		Aries, ĕtis, m.

Whose Female is

A Sheep	4	Ovis, is, f.

A Cow *brings forth*

A Calf	Vitŭlus, i, m.

A Ram *gelded is called*

A Weather	Vervex, ēcis, m.

A Cow *that never yet was with* Calf *is called*

An Heifer	Jŭvenca, æ, f.
A She Goat brings forth	Capra, æ, f.
A young Goat, or Kid	Hœdus, i, m.

A Sheep *brings forth*

A Lamb	Agnus, i, m.
A Sow brings forth	[1] Sus, suis, com.
A Pig	Porcellus, i, m.

A Pig *not gelded is called*

A Boar-Pig	Verres, is, m.

---

[1] *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that Swine is used in both Numbers.

A

A Pig *gelded is called*

A Barrow Pig	[1] Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beaſts are

An Aſs	5	˘Asĭnus, i, m.
A Camel		Cămēlus, i, m.
An Elephant	6	˘Elĕphas, antis, m.
An Horſe	7	˘Equus, i, m.

Whoſe Female *is called*

A Mare	˘Equa, æ, f.
A Mule	Mulus, i, m. & Mūla, æ, f.

To an Horse *belong*

A Bridle	7	Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle	7	˘Ephippium, ii, n.

Wild Beasts *are*

An Ape	8	Sīmĭus, ii, m. Or, Sīmĭa, æ, f.
A Bear	9	Urſus, i, m.
A wild Boar		˘Aper, pri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit		Cŭnīcŭlus, i, m.
A [2] Deer	10	Dāma, æ, com.
A Fox		Vulpes, is, f.
An Hart, or Stag		Cervus, i, m.

Whoſe Female *is called*

A Hind *which bringeth forth*	Cerva, æ, f.
A Fawn	Hinnŭlus, i, m.

[1] Porcus is underſtood.

[2] The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a Doe.

An Hare 11	Lĕpus, ŏris m.
An Hedge Hog	Echīnus, i, m.
A Lion 12	Leo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

A Lioness	Lĕæna, æ, f.
A Leopard	Pardus, i, m.
A Mole	Talpa, æ, d.
A Monkey or Marmoset	Cercopithēcus i, m
An Ounce	Lynx, cis, f.
A Panther	Panthēra, æ, f.
A Porcupine	Hystrix, ĭcis, f.
A Squirrel	Sciūrus, i, m.
A Tyger	Tīgris, is, f.
A Wolf	Lŭpus, i, m.

BEASTS *that dwell about the House are*

A Dog or Bitch 13	Cănis, is, com.
A Cat 14	Fĕlis, is, f.
A Mouse 15	Mus, mūris, m.
A Rat	[1]
A Weasel	Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

A Mouse Trap 15	Muscĭpŭla, æ, f *Or*, Muscĭpŭlum, i, n, *Plœd*

Four-Footed Beasts *that live as well by* Water *as* Land, *are*

A Beaver	Fĭber, bri, m.
A Crocodil	[2]Crŏcŏdīlus, i, m
A Frog 19	Rāna, æ, f.
A Tortoise	Testūdo, ĭnis, f.

---

[1] Commonly called *Sorex.*

[2] It ought to be written *Corcodilus*

A Number *of* Small Cattle, *as* Sheep &c. *is called*

A Flock	Grex, grĕgis, m.

A Number *of Big* CATTLE, *as Oxen*, &c. *is called*

An Herd	Armentum, i, n.
A little dog, Whelp, Kitling, *the Young of all Beasts is*,	Că.ŭlus, i m.

BEASTS *have* [Some]

An Hoof	Ungŭla, æ, f.
An Horn	Cornu, n.
A Tail	Cauda, æ, f.
A Skin	Pellis, is, f.
An Hide	Tergus, ŏris, n.
Any Skin, or Leather is	Cŏrĭum, ii, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Briſtle	Sēta, æ, f.
Or, Hair or Shag	Pĭlus, i, m.
Or, Wool	Lāna, æ, f.
A Fleece of Wool is	Vellus, ĕris, n.

The BULL, OX, *and* COW *are remarkable for the Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called*

The Dew-Lap	Pălĕar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT *is remarkable for his*

Snout, or Trunk	Prŏboſcis, ĭdis, f. Or, Promuſcis,

The GOAT *is remarkable for his*

Beard	Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE *is remarkable for his*

Mane | Jŭba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat *of ſome Beaſts is called*

Sewet, or *Tallow* | Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP *is*

A Shepherd who hath | Paſtor, ōris, m.

A Crook, or Staff | Pĕdum, i, n.

A Scrip, or Wallet | Pēra, æ, f.

An Huntſman *hath.* | Vĕnātor, ōris, m.

An Hunting-Staff, or Pole | Vĕnābŭlum, i, n.

And allures the Beaſts *out of their*

Cave, or den into | Căverna, æ, f.

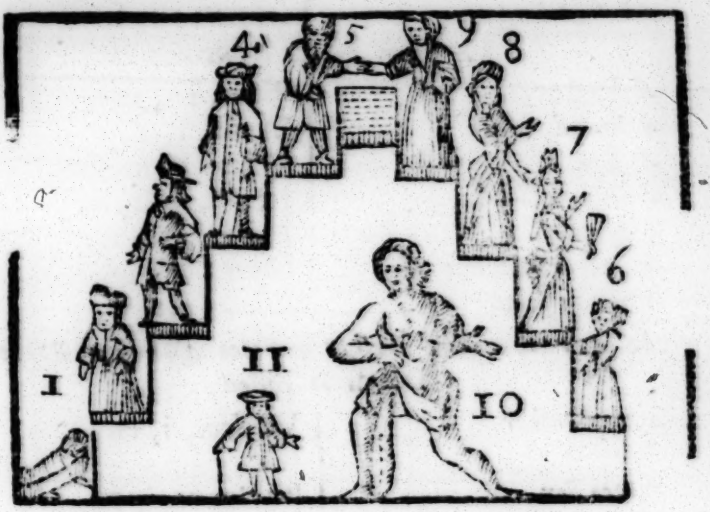
A Pitfall | Fŏvĕa, æ, f.

A Ditch | Scrobs, is d.

Or, into

A Net | Caſſis, is, m.

X. Of MAN, reſpecting his Age or Kindred.



A MAN *by his Age is firſt*

A *Babe*, Infant, *or Child that cannot yet ſpeak then* [1	[1] INfans, ntis.
A Boy, or Lad 2	Pŭer, ri, m.
Afterwards a young Man 3	[1] Adŏlescens, ntis.
A Grown Man 4	Vir, vĭri, m.
An Old Man 5	[1] Sĕnex, sĕnis.

[1] *Infans, Adoleſcens, and Senex*, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuſe the inſerting them here.

So in the other Sex *there is*

An Infant, *or Babe* 1	Infans——
A Girl, Lass, or Wench 6	Pŭella, æ, f,
A Maid, or Virgin 7	Virgo, ĭnis, f.
A Grown Woman 8	Mŭlier, ēris, f.
An Old Woman 9	˘Anus, us, f.

A Man *by his* KINDRED *is*

A Father	Păter, ris, m.
A Grand Father	˘Avus, i, m,
A Son	Fī ius, ii, m.
A Grand Child	Nĕpos, ōtis, m.
A Brother	Frăter, tris, m.
A Father in Law	Sŏcer, ĕri, m.
A Son in Law	Gĕner, ĕri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death *is called*

A Step Father	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
A Step Son	Privignus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Father	Patrŭus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Mother	˘Avuncŭlus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

A Nephew	[1]
A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son	[2] Pătrŭēlis, is.

---

[1] *A Nephew is called,* Fīlius Frātris, or Fī ius Sŏrōris

[2] *It is an Adjective,* Frāter being *understood.*

A WOMAN *by her* Kindred *is*

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand Mother	Avĭa, æ, f.
A Daughter	Fīlĭa, æ, f.
A Grand Daughter	Neptis, tis, f.
A Sister	Sŏror, ōris, f.
A Mother-in-Law	Socrus, us, f.
A Daughter-*in Law*	Nŭrus, rus, f.
A Step Mother	Nŏverca, æ, f.
A Step Daughter	Privigna, æ, f.
A Niece	[1]

A Man *too big is*

A Giant 10	Gĭgas, antis, m.

A Man to little is

A Dwarf 11	Pūmĭlĭo, ōnis, m.

Proper Names

The Propper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antōnĭus, ii, m.
Benjamen	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārŏlus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgĭus, ii, m.
Henery	Henrĭcus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Joānnes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

[1] *A Niece is called,* Fīlia Frātris, or Fīlia Sŏrŏris.

Peter

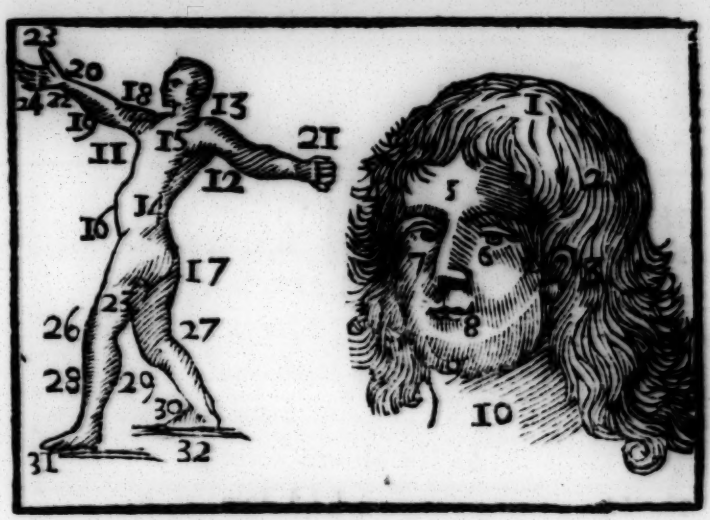
Peter	Petrus, i, m.
Richard	Ricardus, i, m.
Robert	Robertus, i, m.
William	Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names *of Women are*

Ann	Anna, æ, f.
Catharine	Cătharīna, æ, f.
Elizabeth	Elizabētha, æ, f.
Eve	Eva, æ, f.
Hannah	Hanna, æ, f.
Jane	Jāna, æ, f.
Joan	Joanna, æ, f,
Mary	Marīa, æ, f.
Sarah	Sara, æ, f.
Susan	Susanna, æ, f

I have set down those few proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.



PARTS *of the* BODY *are*

THE Head 1	CAput, ĭtis, n.
The Trunk	Truncus, i, m.
A Limb	Artus, us, m.

On the HEAD *are*

The Hair 2	Crīnis, is, m.
	Or, Căpillus, i, m.
The crown of the Head 1	Vertex, ĭcis, m.
The Ear 3	Auris, is, f.
The Temples of the Head 4	Tempŏra, um, pl. n.
The Face	Făcies, ei, f.

In the FACE *are*

The Forehead	5	Frons, tis, f.
The Countenance		Vultus, us, m.
The Eye	6	Ocŭlus, i, m.
The Nose	7	Nāsus, i, m.
The Mouth	8	Os, ōris, n.
The Chin	9	Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE *are*

The White of the Eye	[1]
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye	Pūpilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE *cometh*

A Tear	Lăcrўma, æ, f.

The NOSE *hath two.*

Noſtrils	Nāres, ĭum. pl. f.

To the Mouth belong

The Lip	Lăbĭum, ii, n.
	Or, Lăbrum, i, n.
The Outer Cheek	Gĕna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH *are*

The Gum	Gingiva, æ, f.
The Palate, or Roof of the mouth	Pălātum, i, n.
The Inner Cheek	Bucca, æ, f.
The Tongue	Lingua, æ, f.
The Chap	Faux, cis, f.
The Throat	Guttur, ŭris, n.

---

[1] Called *Album Oculi*.

Between

Between the Head and the Trunk is

The Neck	10	Collum, i,

Parts of the Neck are

The fore part, or the Throt-	Jŭgŭlum, i, n:
The hinder part [*tle*	
Or, the Nape or Crag	Cervix, īcis, f.

Along the Throat deſcends

The Gullet	Gŭla, æ, f.

The Part that lies betwixt the bottom of the Neck and reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Cheſt	Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whoſe fore Part is

The Breaſt	11	Pectus, ŏris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back		Tergum, i, n.
where are		
The Shoulder	13	Hŭmĕrus, i, m.
The Mid Back		Dorſum, i, n.
The Side	14	Lātus, ĕris, n.

In the Breaſt is

The Boſom	15	Sĭnus, us, m.
The Dug		Mamma, æ, f.
which hath		
A Nipple		Păpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breaſt are

The Belly	16	Venter, ris, m.
The Navel		Umbĭlīcus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly	Abdōmen, ĭnis, n.
The Groin	Inguen, ĭnis, n.

In the hinder-part of the Abdōmen *are*

The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower end is

The Breech 17 | Or, Pōdex, ĭcis, m.
Anus, i, m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ĭum, pl. f.

Of the LIMBS.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow is called

The Arm 18 | Brāchĭum, ii, n.

The place where we bend our ARM *is called*

The Elbow 19 | Cŭbĭtus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is called

The Fore-Arm | [1]
The Wrist 20 | Lăcertus, i, m.

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the the Ends of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mănus, us, f.

The HAND *being closed is*

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND *being spread open is*

The Palm *of the Hand* | Palma, æ, f.

---

[1] Called *Carpus*, *i*, *m*.

Parts

Parts *of the* HAND *are*

The Thumb 23	Pollex, ĭcis, m.
The Finger 24	Dĭgĭtus, i, m.

On the FINGER *is*

A Nail	Unguis, is, m.
Below	
The Hip, *or* Haunch *is*	Coxa, æ, f. *Or*, Coxendix, ĭcis, f.
The Thigh 25 *which reaches to*	Fĕmŭr, ŏris, n.
The Knee 26	Gĕnu, n. *Undeclined,*

The Back Part *of the* KNEE *is*

The Ham 27	Pōples, ĭtis, m.

The Part *from the Knee to the Ankle* is

The Leg 28	Crus, crūris, n.

The Back Part of the LEG *is*

The Calf of the Leg 29	Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is 30	Pes pĕdis, m.

The upper part of the FOOT *is called*

The Inſtep 30	[1]

The under part of the FOOT *is called*

The Sole of the Foot 32	Planta, æ, f.

The FOOT *hath*

A Toe	[2] Hallus, ūcis, m. *Or*, Hallus, i, m.
The great Toe is 31	

---

[1] *Called* Tarſus, i, m.

[2] *Called* Digĭtus Pedis.

In which Parts are

Skin	Cūtis, is, f.
Fleſh	Cāro, carnis, f.
A Muſcle	Muſcūlus, i, m.
A Vein	Vēna, æ, f.
An Artery	Arterīa, æ, f.
A Hmmour	Hūmor, ōris, m.
A Nerve, *or Sinew*	Nervus, i, m.
Fat, or Greaſe	Adeps, ipis, d.
A Bone	Os, oſſis, n.
in which is	
Marrow	Mĕdulla, æ, f.
A Membrane, *or thin Skin*	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES *is*

A Griſtle	Cartĭlāgo, ĭnis, f.

The inward Parts of the Body are

The Bowels	Viſcĕra, um pl. n.

In the Head is

The Brain	Cĕrĕbrum, i, n.

In the Breaſt are

The Heart	Cor, cōrdis, n.
The Lungs or Lights	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

In the BELLY *is*

The Paunch	Alvus, i, f.

In which are

The Stomach	Ventrĭcūlus, i, m.
With the Mouth of the Sto	Stŏmăchus, i, m.
The Guts [mach	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The greateſt Part of the Guts is covered with

A Cawl	Omentum, i, n.

On the right Side of the upper Abdōmen, *lieth*

The Liver	Jĕcur, ŏris, n. *Or*, Jecĭnŏris.

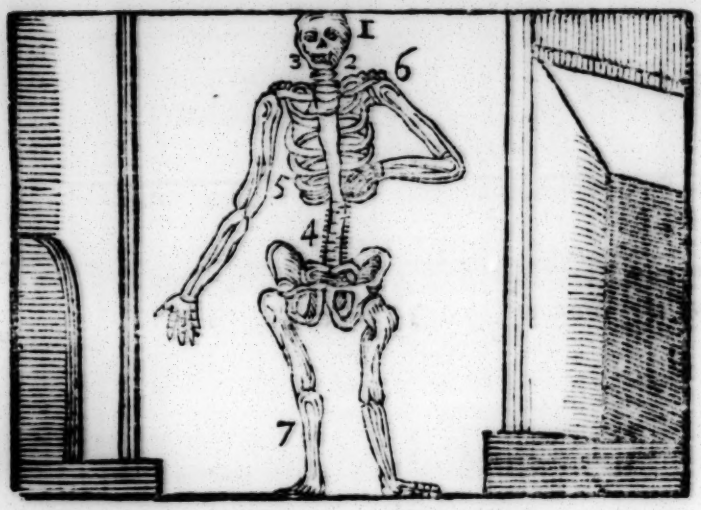
As on the left ſide lieth

The Spleen, or *Milt*	Splen, ēnis, m.

Then there are

The two Reins, *or Kidney*	Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder [*of Piſs*]	Vēsīca, æ, f.

XII. Of the BONES.



The BONES *belonging to a Man are about* 300, *divided into the* BONES *of the* HEAD, *of the* BODY, *and of the* LIMBS.

The BONES *of the* HEAD *are*

THE *Skull* 1	CRānĭum, ĭi. n.
The Cheek Bone 2	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or Jaw Bone	Or, Māla, æ, f.
With 32 *Teeth* 3	Dens, tis, m.

BONES *of the* BODY *are*

The Back Bone 4	[1]
Which hath 34	
Joints, or turning Bones	Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 *Ribs* 5	Costæ ārum, pl. f.
And the 2 *ſhoulder Blades* 6	Scāpŭla, æ, f,
The Shin Bone is 7	Tĭbĭa, æ, f.

[1] *Spina Dorſi.*

The

The Humours *of the* Body *are*

Blood	Sanguīs, ĭnis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pĭtūīta, æ, f.
Choler	Bĭlis, is, f.
Melancholy	[1]
Excrements, *or Uncleanneſſes to be caſt out of the* Body, *are*	Excrĕmenta, orum, pl. u
Sweat	Sūdor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Sălīva, æ, f.
Snot	Mūcūs, i, m.
Piſs, *or* Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ōris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ōris, m.

[1] Bĭlis Atra.

XIII. Of DISEASES.



The BODY *is ſubject to*

A *Wound*	Vulnus, ĕris, n.
A *Sore, or* Ulcer	Ulcus, ĕris, n.
A Diſeaſe	Morbus, i, m.
Death	Mors, ris, f.

A WOUND *is cauſed by*

A Stroke	Plāga, æ f.
A Stripe, or Blow	Verber, ĕris, n,
A Wale on the Fleſh after Whipping is	Vībex, īcis, f.

After a WOUND *is cured there remains*

A Scar	Cicātrix, īcis, f.

DISEASES *are*

A Conſumption	Tābes, is, f.
A Cough	Tuſſis, is. f.
An Hydropſy	Hŷdrops, ōpis, m.
Or, Dropſy	
The Fever, or Ague	Fēbris, is, f.
The Gout	[1] Pŏdāgra, æ, f.
The Itch	Scābies, ei, f.
Madneſs	Insānia, æ, f.
The Plague	Peſtis, is, f.
The Stone	Calcŭlus, i, m.
The Phyſician 1	Mĕdĭcus, i, m.

For the Curing of DISEASES *giveth*

Phyſick 2	Mĕdĭcīna, æ, f.

He doth alſo ſell

A Medicine	Mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, n.
Or, A Remedy 3	*Or*, Rĕmĕdĭum, ii, n.
Poyſon	Vĕnēnum, i, n.
An Ointment	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no DISEASE, *there is*

Health, or Welfare	Sālus, ūtis. f.
Strength	Rōbur, ŏris, n.

---

[1] This Word properly ſignifies the *Gout* of the Foot, but is generally taken for the *Gout* in any Part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

MAN *hath*

A MIND	MEns, tis, f. *Or,* Animus, i, m.
Reaſon	Rā tio, ōnis, f.
WILL	Vŏluntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, *or* PASSIONS *of the* MIND *are*

Love	Amor, ōris, m.
Hatred	Odĭum, ii, n.
Joy	Gaudium, ii, n.
Pleaſure	Vŏluptas, ātis, f.
Hope	Spes, ei, f.
Deſire	Dēſiderĭum, ii. n.
Fear	Timor, ōris, m.
Dread	Mĕtus, us, m.
Shame	Pŭdor, ōris, m.
Anger	Ira, æ, f.
Or, Rage	Fŭror, ōris, m.
Envy	Invidĭa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected With want of Food, or

Hunger	Fāmes, is, f.

With want of Drink, or

Thirſt	Sītis, is, f.

Want of Food cauſeth

Leanneſs	Măcies, ei, f.

Men

Men have

Power, or Force	Vis, is, f.
Help, or Means	Ops, ŏpis, f.
Aid	Auxĭlĭum, ii, n.
A Cuſtom, or Manner to do	Mos, ōris, m.
A Work	ŏOpus, ĕris, n.
A Charge	Nūnus, ĕris, n.
Buſineſs	Nĕgōtĭum, ii, n.
Duty, or Office	Offĭcĭum, ii, n.

Which ſhould be done with

Counſel	Consĭlĭum, ii, n.
Art, *or Skill*	Ars, tis, f.
Care	Cūra, æ, f.
Study	Stŭdĭum, ii, n.
Labour	Lăbor, ōris, m.
Faithfulneſs	Fĭdes, ei, f.
From Delay *to do theſe things, cometh*	Mōra, æ, f.
Loſs, or Damage	Damnum, i, m.

XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the BODY *there is*

PRovision, *or Plenty Food, or* MEAT DRINK

All manner of Provisions of MEAT *and* DRINK *for Men, is called* Food, *or any thing that is eaten with Bread (especially Fish) is*

COpĭa, æ, f.
Cĭbus, i, m.
Pōtus, us, m.

Pĕnus, i. *or* us, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnĭum, ii, n.

For

For EATING *there is*

Bread	Pānis, is, m.
Butter	Būtўrum, i, n,
Cheeſe	Cā.ēus, i, m.
Beſides what	
The Butcher	Lănĭus, ii, m.
Sells in	
The Shambles	Măcellum, i, n.
Beef	[1]

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n..
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are alſo for Eating

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Plăcenta, æ, f.
Pottage, or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap. or Water gruel	Pūls, pultis, f.

The Romans *expreſſed the Names of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as*

[1] *Beef*	Cāro Bŭbŭla
Or, *Ox's Fleſh*	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or, *Lamb's Fleſh*	
Mutton	Cāro ˘Ovina
Or, *Sheep's Fleſh*	
Pork	Cāro, Sūilla
Or, *Hog's Fleſh*	
Veal	Cāro Vĭtŭlīna
Or, *Calf's Fleſh*	
[2] *Veniſon*	Cāro Fĕrina

[2] Fleſh taken by Hunting.

Dainty Dishes	[1] Pulmentum, i, n. Or, Pulmentārium, ii, n.
For Sauce Men use	Condīmentum, i, n.
Oil	Ŏlĕum, i, n.
Vinegar	Ăcĕtum, i, n.

Eating a Meal is

A Breakfast	Jentācŭlum, i, n.
A Dinner 1	Prandĭum, ii, n.
A Common Supper	Cœna, æ, f.
A Bever, or Afternoons Luncheon	Mĕrenda, æ, f.

For DRINKING *there is*

Ale, or Beer 2	Cervĭsĭa. æ, f.
Wine *which hath Dregs, or Lees*	Vīnum, i, n. Fæx, fæcis, f.
At a Feast 4	Convivĭum, ii, n.
Or a Banquet	Ĕpŭlum, i, n.
A Guest 5 *eateth of*	Hospes, ĭtis, m. & f, Or Conviva æ, m. & f.
Dainties, or good Cheer	Daps, dăpis, f.
A Mess, or Dish of Meat born to the Table	Fercŭlum, i, n.
A Morsel, or Mouthful, is	Buccĕa, æ, f.

Bread is made by

A Baker	Pistor, ōris, m.

Meat is dressed by

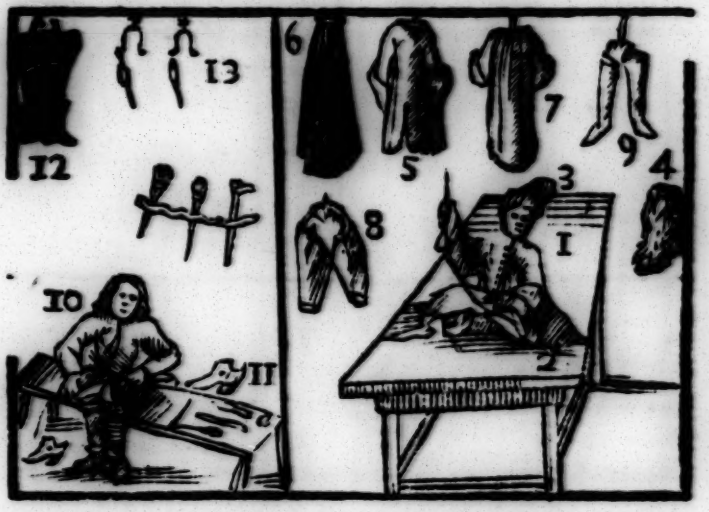
A Cook in A Cook's Shop	Cōquus, i, m. Păpĭna, æ, f

[1] These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterwards used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soops or Ragouts.

A

A Vintner, or Alehouſe Man Selleth Wine, or Ale in	Caupo, ōnis, m.
A Tavern, or Alehouſe	Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. Of APPAREL.



For CLOTHING *of the Body*

THE *Taylor* 1 *maketh with*		SArtor, ōris, m.
Thread		Filum, i, n.
And a Needle of		Acus, us, f.
Cloth	2	Pannus, i, m.
A Garment		Veſtis, is, f.

On the HEAD *is worn*

An Hat, or Cap 3	[1] Pīlĕum, i, n. *Or*, Pīlĕus, i, m. *Or*, Gălērus, i, m.
A Perukc, or Perriwig 4	Călĭendrum, i, n.

About the BODY *is worn*

A close Coat	Tŭnĭca, æ, f.
A great Coat	Lăcerna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat 5	Pēnŭla, æ, f.
A Cloak 6	Pallĭum, ii, n.
A Gown 7	Tŏga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

Breeches 8	[2] Fĕmŏrālĭa, um, pl. n.
Stockings 9	Tĭbĭālĭa, um, pl. n.
are tied with	
A Garter	Periscĕlis, ĭdis, f.

---

[1] The *Romans* ordinarily uſed no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a conſtant Cover, but only occaſional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, *&c.* Yet at ſome particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them uſing ſome ſort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gălērus. *&c.*

[2] The *Romans* in no Reſpect differed more from the Modern Dreſs, than in that they had nothing anſwering to our Breeches and Stockings: Yet inſtead of theſe, under their lower Coats, they ſometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with Silken Scarfs, or *Faſciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were applied, they called Fĕmōrālĭa, Tĭbĭālĭa.

A

A Shoemaker 10 *maketh*	Sūtor, ōris, m.
A Shoe 11	Calcĕus, i, m.
A Buskin, or High Shoe	Cŏthurnus, i, m.
A Sock	Soccus, i, m.
A Slipper	[1] Crēpĭda, æ, f.
A Boot, or Greave 21	Ocrĕa, æ, f.
A Spur is 13	Calcar, ăris, n.
A Button, or Buckle	Fībŭla, æ, f.
A Shoe String, or Shoe-Latchet	Corrĭgĭa, æ, f.
A String, or Point	Lĭgŭla, æ, f.
A Girdle	Cingŭlum, i, n.
A Fillet	Vitta. æ, f.
A thin Sash Or, Swadling Band	Fascĭa, æ, f.

On the FINGER *is put*

A Ring	Annŭlus, i, m.

[1] This is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the Sōlĕa, which had no upper Leather; ſo that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being faſtened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. Of BUILDINGS.



A *Building*		Ædes, is, f.
Is either for ordinary dwelling in as		
An House		Dŏmus, us, *and* i, f.
A Cote, or Cottage	1	Căsa, æ, f.
Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as		
A Palace	2	Pălātĭum, ii, n.
A Fort, or Castle	3	Arx, cis, f.
A Tower	4	Turris, is, f.
Or, for Religious Worship		
A Temple	5	Templum, i, n.
		Ara, æ, f.
An Altar	6	Or, Altāre, is, n.

For

For Warmth, Cleanlineſs, or Health

A Stove	Hȳpōcauſtum, i, n.
A Bath, or Bagnio	Bălnĕum, i, n.

For Selling of Goods in there is

A Shop	Officīna, æ, f.

For Paſſage they make

A Way	Vĭa, æ, f.
A Path	Callis, is, m.

For walking in there is

A Portico, or *Piazza*	Portĭcus, us, f.
A Court, or Yard	Atrium. ii, n.

For Paſſage over the Water there is

A Bridge 7	Pons, tis, m.

For Paſſage for foul Water there is

A Common-Shore	Clŏāca, æ, f.

In a Building there are

A Wall 8	Părĭes, ĕtis, m.
A Column, or Pillar 9	Cŏlumna, æ, f.
A Chink, or Cranny	Rīma, æ, f.
A Corner	Angŭlus, i, m.

Parts of a Houſe are

The Gate	Jānŭa, æ, f.
Or, the Outer Door 10	Fŏres, ĭum, f.
The Door	Ostĭum, ii, n.
Folding Doors	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

The Threſhold of the Door into	Līmen, ĭnis, n.
The Hall	Aula, æ, f.

The

The Dining Room	Trĭclīnĭum, ii, n.
The Inner Room	Conclāve, is, n.
The Kitchin	Cūlīna, æ, f.
Near which is	
The Buttery, or Store house	Promtŭārĭum, ii, n.
A Cleset, or place for the keeping of any thing in	Armārium, ii, n.
By a Step, or Stair you go into	Grădus, us, m.
The Bed Chamber in which is	Cŭ ĭcŭlum, i, n.
A Study	Mūsēum, i n.
The Upper Room 12	Cœnācŭlum, i, n.

A Room hath

A Roof or Arch	[1] Cămĕra, æ, f. *Or*, Fornix, ĭcis, f.
An Hearth, or Fire-place	[2] Căminus, i, m. *Or*, Fōcus, i, m.

On the outside of the House appears

A Balcony or Gallery	[3] Pergŭla, æ, f.
The Window 13	Fĕnestra, æ, f.
The Roof of the house 14	Tectum, i, n.
The Ridge, or Top	Culmen, ĭnis, n. *Or*, Fastĭgĭum, ii, n.

---

[1] Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Semina pomis Gaudes, si *Cameram* percusti forte. *Horace.*

[2] See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicon*, under the Word *Caminus.*

[3] Pergŭla is a place joined to a House, open on the sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

An

An Houſe is ſupported by

A Beam of the Houſe	Trabs, is, f.
A Raſter	Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

A Poſt	Poſtis, is, m.
A Hinge	Cardo, ĭnis, d.
A Chain	Cătēna, æ. f.
A Bar, or Bolt	˘Obex, ĭcis, d. Or, Peſsŭlus, i, m.
A Lock	Sĕra, æ. f.

Which is opened by

A Key	Clāvis, is, f,

Under the Houſe is

A Cellar	Cella, æ, f.

Out Houſes are

A Stall or Stable *in which is*	Stăbŭlum, i, n.
A Crib, or Manger	Præ ēpe, is, n.
A Mill	Mŏla, æ, f.
A Privy, or Houſe of Office	Fŏrĭca, æ, f.
A Well	Pū. čus, i, m.

A Company of Houſes are

A Street, or Row	Vīcus, i, m.
A Town	Oppĭdum, i, n.
A City	Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

A Gate	Porta, æ, f.
A Wall	Mūrus, i, m.
Or, Walls	Mœnĭa, um, pl. n.

A Market, or place where Courts are kept	Fŏrum, i, n.

A Building is made by

A Workman 16 *Who cutteth*	[1] Făber, ri, m.
A Plank	Planca, æ, f.
A Board	Tăbula, æ, f.
with an	
Ax, or Hatchet 17	Sĕcūris, is, f.
He uſeth alſo	
An Hammer, or Mallet 18	Malleus, i, m.
A Saw 19	Serra, æ f.
A File	Lĭma, æ, f.
A Wedge 20	Cŭneus, i, m.
A Square	Norma, æ. f.
A Crow, or Bar	Vectis, is, m.
Glue	Glūten, ĭnis, n.
A Nail or Pin	Clāvus, i, m.
A Brick is	Lăter, ĕris, m.

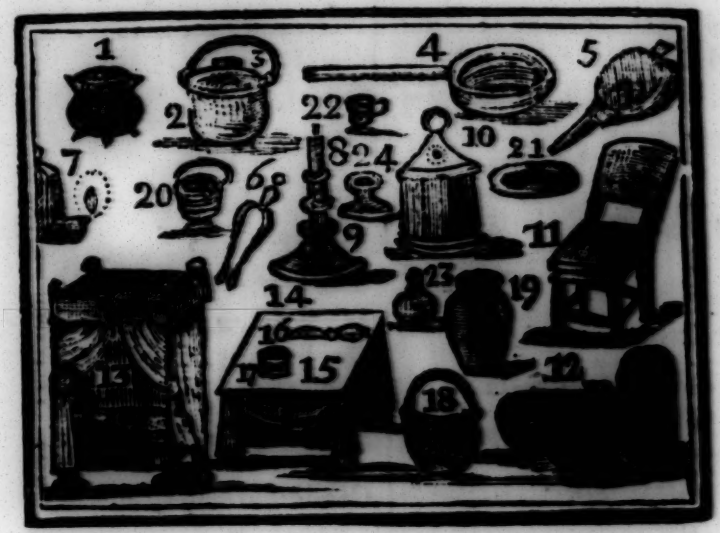
[1] *A Smith worketh Iron upon*

An Anvil	Incus, ūdis, f.

---

[1] This Word ſignifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Meterials; but for Diſtinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; Him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius* as, Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldſmith, *Faber Auraruis*.

XVIII. Of HOUSHOLD-STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, *are called*

FURNITURE, *or* HOUSHOLD-STUFF *A whole set of any Things, whereby one is furnished, is*

SUpellex, ĕctilis, f.

[1] Instrūmentum, i, n.

---

[1] Boves, Jumenta, & Instrumentum Rusticum. *Phædrus*, L. 4. Fab. 4. v. 24.

For

For Dreſſing of Victuals there are

A Pot 1	Olla, æ, f.
A Caldron, or Kettle 2 *which hath*	Lĕbes, ētis, m.
A Cover, or Lid 3	Opercŭlum, i, n.
A Frying Pan 4	Sartāgo, ĭnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

A Pair of Bellows 5	Follis, is, m.

For taking up of Coals

A Pair of Tongs 6	Forceps, ĭpis, d.

For giving of Light there are

A Lamp or Light 7	Lŭcerna, æ, f. Or, Lampas, ădis, f.
A Flamboy, or Torch	Fax, făcis, f.
A Candle 8	Candēla, æ, f.
Which is put into	
A Candleſtick 9	Candēlābrum, i, n.
Or, *Lanthorn, or* Lantern 10	Lāterna, æ, f.

For ſitting upon there is

A Seat	Sēdes, is, f.
A Stool	Sella, æ, f.
A Foot-ſtool, or low Seat	Scābellum, i, n,
A Bench, or Form	Scāmnum, i, n.

For ſitting and leaning on there are

A Chair 11	Căthĕdra, æ, f.
A Cuſhion	Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and ſleeping on there are

A Cradle 12	Cūnæ, ārum, pl. f.
A Bed 13	Lectus, i, m.

For

For putting Things upon there are

A Table 14	Mensa, æ, f.
on which are put	
A Tablecloth 15	Mantīle, is, n.
A Napkin, or Towel	Mappa, æ, f.
A Carpet	Tăpes, ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

A Knife 16	Culter, tri, m.

There are for the keeping and carriage of Things

A Vessel	Vas, vasis, n.
A Sheath, or Case	Thēca, æ, f.
A Sack, or Bag	Saccus, i, m.
A Purse	Crūmēna, æ, f.
A Scabbard for a Sword	Vāgīna, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood are

A Box 17	Pyxis, ĭdis, f.
A Coffer or Chest	Arca, æ, f.
A Desk	Scrīnium, ii, n.
A Basket 18	Corbis, is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans *of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are*

A Jar 19	Dōlĭum, ii, n.
A great Wine Vessel	[1] Cadus, i, m.
Another something less than the Cadus	[2] Amphŏra, æ, f.

---

[1] Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts)

[2] This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small

Small Veſſels for holding of Water are

A Pitcher	Urcĕus, i, m.
A Bucket, or Pail 20	Sĭtŭla, æ, f.

Veſſels that are for the holding Meats and Broths. are

A Diſh 21	Diſcus, i, m.
A deep Diſh, or Platter	Pātĕna, æ, f.
A Trencher	[1]

Drinking Veſſels are

Any kind of Cup 22	Pōcŭlum, i, n.
A Bowl, or Goblet	Pātĕra, æ, f.
A Pot with a hollow Belly	Ampulla, æ, f.
Or, a Bottle 23	
A Drinking Glaſs *	
Any thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of Cup Pot, or Jug	Anſa, æ, f.

Salt is put into

A Salt Seller 24	Sālĭnum, i, n.

For the Adornment of a Room there are

Tapeſtry Hangings	Aŭlæa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Picture	Pictūra, æ, f.
An Image	Imāgo, ĭnis, f.
	Or, Simŭlācrum, i, n.
A Looking-glaſs	Spĕcŭlum, i, n.

[1] *You may call it* Q ādra, æ, f.
* Căl x Vitreus.

For

For cleaning of a Room they uſe

A Broom, or Beeſom | Scŏpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it cleen

Saw-Duſt | Scobs, ŏbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Urinal, or Chamber-Pot | Mātŭla, æ, f.

XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.



House *and* Land *out of Town is*

THE *Country* | RUs, rŭris, n.
A Country Farm 1 | Villa, æ, f.
Or, Prædium, ii, n.

LAND *is*

A Court, or Plat | Ārĕa æ, f.
A Field 2 | Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for HERBS *and* FLOWERS *is*

A Garden	Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT-TREES *is*

An Orchard	Pōmārium, ii, n.

Land for CORN *is*

Arable Land Or, *Land fit for Ploughing*	[1] Arvum, i, n,

Land for HAY *is*

A Meadow	Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS *is*

Paſture-Ground	[2] Paſcŭa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land tilled is by

An HUSBANDMAN	˘Agrĭcŏla. æ, f.
The Plow Man 3	˘Arātor, ōris, m.
breaks up the Earth with *A Plow* 4	˘Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the PLOW *are*

The Plow-Tail, or Handle 5	Stīva, æ, f.
The Plow Share 6	Vōmis, & Vōmer, ĕris, m.

---

[1] *Rus* is underſtood.

[2] *Rura* is underſtood. Pandere Agros pinguis &. paſcua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made

A Furrow	Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman ſoweth

Seed	Sēmen, ĭnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7	Raſtrum, i, n. *Pl.* Raſtri, orum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harveſt	Meſſis, is, f.

Graſs cut down, and dryed by the Sun, is called

Hay	Fœnum, i, n.

Which is put into

A Barn 8	[2] Horrĕum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER	[2]

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge with a	Sēpes, is, f.
Bramble or Bryar	Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry alſo belong

A Sieve 9	Crībrum, i, n.
A Sickle, or Scythe 10	Falx, cis, f.
A Spade 11	Līgo, ōnis, m.
A Fork 12	Furca, æ, f.

---

[1] Alſo a *Wine-Cellar.*

[2] Commonly called *Hortulanus.* That it is not a good Word, is evident from the beſt Writers of Husbandry, who, tho' very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening;) never ſo much as once uſe the Name (Gardener.)

For

For CARRYING *of heavy Bodies there is*

A Cart, or Waggon	13	Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen	Onus, ĕris, n.
A Weight	Pondus, ĕris, n.

For TRAVELLING *or Going*

A Journey there is		Iter, itinĕris, n.
A Coach or Chariot	14	Currus, us, m.

He *that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called*

A Coach-man, or Carter who useth	15	Aurīga, æ, f.
A Whip, or Goad		Stimŭlus, i, m.

To a COACH *or* WAGGON *belong*

A Pole		Tē:no, ōnis, m.
An Axle-tree	16	Axis, is, m.
A Wheel	17	Rōta, æ, f.
A Spoke		Rădius, ii, m.

For the BEASTS *are*

A Yoke	Jūgum, i, n.
The Reins	Hābēna, æ, f. Or, Lōrum, i, n.
A Pack, or Fardel is carried in	Sarcĭna, æ, f.
Dorsers, or Pack Saddles	Clītellæ, ārum, pl. f.

XX. Of SOCIETIES



Men join together into

A Family	Familia, æ, f.
A Corporation	Cīvitas, tis, f.
A Kingdom	Regnum, i, n.
A School	Schŏla, æ, f.
A Church	[1] Eccleſia, æ. f.

In a Family *are*

An Husband 1	Vir, ri, m.
A Wife 2	Uxor, ōris, f.
The Lord, or Maſter	Dŏminus, i, m.
The Lady, or Dame	Dŏmĭna, æ, f.
The Maſter	Hĕrus, i, m.
The Miſtreſs	Hĕra, æ, f.

[1] It is an Eccleſiaſtical Word.

A Man ſervant 3	Fămŭlus, i, m.
An Hand Maid, or Maid-ſervant 4	Ancīlla, æ, f.
In Marriage	Nuptĭæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

A Dowry or Portion	Dos, dōtis, f.

In a CORPORATION *are*

A Citizen	Cīvis, is, m. & f.
A Magiſtrate 5	Măgiſtrātus, us, m.

In a KINGDOM *are*

A KING 6	Rex, rēgis, m.
A QUEEN 7	Rēgina, æ, f.
The PEOPLE	Pŏpŭlus, i, m.

The KING *hath*

A Crown 8	Cŏrōna, æ, f.
A Sceptre 9	Sceptrum, i, n.
A Throne 10	Thrōnus, i, m. *Or*, Sōlĭum, ii, n.

The PEOPLE *are*

The Nobles	Prŏcĕres, um, pl. m.
The Commonalty 11	Plebs, plēbis, f.
The Rabble	Vŭlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of People is

A Tribe	Trĭbus, us, f.
A Rout	Turba, æ, f.
A Nation	Gens, tis, f. *Or*. Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The SCHOOL.



In	
A School 1	SChōla, æ, f.
are	
A Maſter 2	Măgiſter, tri, m.
A SCHOLAR 3	Diſcĭpŭlus, i, m.
Men declare their Thoughts by	
Speech, or Diſcourſe	Sermo, ōnis, m.
In Speech there are	
A Letter	Lĭtĕra, æ, f.
A Syllable	Syllăba, æ, f.
A Word	Verbum, i, n.

Speech is

A Fable, *or Tale*	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An Hiſtory	Hiſtōrĭa, æ, f.
A Jeſt, *or Jeſt*	Jŏcus, i, m.
Fame, *or Talk*	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter, *or* Epiſtle	Epiſtŏla, æ, f.
A Book 4*	Lĭber, ri, m,

A Book *hath*

A Writer, *or* Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Tĭtŭlus, i, m.
A Side, *or* Page 6	Pāgĭna, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet	Pŏēta, æ, m.
who writeth	
One ſingle Verſe	Verſus, us, m.
A Poem, *or Copy of Verſes*	Carmen, ĭnis, n.

For Writing they uſe

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
Ink 8	Sēpĭa, æ, f.
	[1] Pāpўrus, i, f.
Paper 9	*Or*, Charta, æ, f.

---

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at firſt made; tho' now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

[1] It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marſhes and moiſt Places near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen hath

A Slit	Crēna, æ, f.
And is made by	
A Pen-knife 10	[1] Scalpellum, i, n.
They make	
A Line	Līnĕa, æ, f.
By a Rule 11	Rēgŭla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

A Fault in Writing	Mendum, i, n.
A Blot	*Ov.* Menda, æ, f.
	Lĭtūra, æ, f.

For Corellius the Master hath

A Rod	Virga, æ, f.
Or, a Ferula	Fĕrŭla, æ, f.

---

1 This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Penknife, *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII. of the CHURCH, or Eccleſiaſtical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*

JEſus Chriſt		JEſus Chriſtus
An Apoſtle		Apoſtŏlus, i, m.
A Biſhop	1	Epiſcŏpus, i, m.
A Prieſt	2	*Săcerdos, ōtis, m. & f.
An Elder		Presbŷter, i, m.
A Deacon		Diacŏnus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion	*Rĕlĭgĭo, ōnis, f.

In

In the Church there is

A Pulpit	3	*Suggeſtum
Out of which		
The Preacher preacheth	1	*Concĭōnātor, ōris, m.
A Sermon, Or, readeth		*Concĭo, ōnis, f,
The Bible		Biblĭa, ōrum, pl. n.
The Teſtament		Teſtāmentum, i, n.
The Goſpel		Evangelĭum, ii, n.
In the Church-yard there is	4	*Sĕpulcrētum, i, n.
A Grave	5	*Sĕpulcrum, i, n,
A Monument	6	*Monĭmentum, i, n.
A Funeral *is*	7	*Fū us, ĕris, n.

*This Chapter might have been omitted, moſt of the Words being only ſuch as are uſed by Eccleſiaſtical Writers; but leaſt it might ſeem too great a Defect, we have inſerted ſome of them and diſtinguiſhed the Words that are Claſſical, from thoſe which are Eccleſiaſtical, by putting an Aſteriſm (*) before them.

XXIII. Of JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT *there are*

A LAW 1	L Ex, lēgis, f.
An Example	Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2	Jūdex, ĭcis, m. & f.
A Counsellor 3	Consultor, ōris, m.
A Witness 4	Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe	Scrība, æ, m.

For speaking Publickly

A Cryer	Præco, ōnis, m.

For

For executing the Sentence

A Hangman Or, *Jack Ketch*	Carnĭfex, ĭcis, m.

The Law commands to give every Thing

Right, or Due	Jus, jūris, n.
Worth, or Price	Prĕtĭum, ii, n.

The Law alſo giveth

Puniſhment	Pœna, æ, f.

To thoſe who are guilty of

Vice	Vĭtium, ii, n.

A Vicious Deed is

A Fault	Culpa, æ. f.
A Crime	Crīmen, ĭnis, n.
Villany	Scĕlus, ĕris, n.

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat	Dŏlus, i, m.
A Lie	Mendācĭum, ii, n.
Fraud	Fraus, dis, f.
Lewdneſs	Luxus, us, m.
Theft	Furtum, i n.

Perſons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer	Adulter, ĕri, m.
A Robber, or Cut throat & *A Theif* &	Latro, ōnis m.
A Whore	Fur, fūris, m.
	Mĕrĕtrix, cis, f.

Punishments are

Banishment, or Exile	Exĭlĭum, ii, n.
Death	Nex, nĕcis, f.
Disgrace, or *Degrading*	Ignōmĭnĭa, æ, f.
A Fine, or Mulct	Mulcta, æ, f.
A Prison	Carcer, ĕris, m.
A Stripe	Verber, ĕris, n.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

Pardon	Vĕnĭa, æ, f.

They who practise

Virtue *will have A Reward is*	Virtus, tis, f. / Præmĭum, ii, n.
Gain	Lucrum, i, n.
A Gift or Present	Dōnum, i, n.
Glory	Glōrĭa, æ, f.
Hire, or *Pay*	Stips, stĭpis, f
Honour	Hŏnor, ŏris, m.
Credit, or *Grace*	Dĕcus, ŏris, n.
Praise	Laus, dis, f.
Wages	Mercēs, dis, f.
Money	Pĕcūnĭa, æ, f. / *Or*, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. Of WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.



The joining of the Force *and* Arms *of many againſt others, is called*

WAR | BEllum, i, n.

The being without mutual Oppoſition

Peace | Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace there is

Agreement | Concordĭa, æ, f.
A League | Fœdus, ĕris, n.
Quiet | Quĭes, tis, f.
Leiſure | Ōtĭum. ii, n°
Play | Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

Disagreement	Discordĭa, æ, f.
Danger	Pĕrīcūlum, ī, n.
Strife	Lis, lītis, f.
Quarrels	Jurgĭum, ii, n.
A Tumult, *or Disturbance*	Tŭmultus, us, m.
An Enemy	Hostis, is, m. & f.
A Fight	Pugna, æ, f.
Or Battle	Prœlĭum, ii, n.
Stratagems	Insidiæ, ārum, pl. f
Slaughter	Cædes, is, f.
Ruin	Rŭīna, æ, f.
Destruction	Pernicies, ei, f.
	Or, Exitĭum, ii, n.
Want of Provisions	
Or, Penury	Pēnūrĭa, æ, f.

The Conquerour after the Fight, hath	Victor, ōris, m.
A Victory	Victōrĭa, æ, f.
A Triumph	Triumphus, i, m.

As on the other side there is

Flight	Fŭga, æ, f.

Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are

A Leader, or Captain	1	Dux, dŭcis, m, & f.
A Trumpeter	2	Tŭbĭcen, ĭnis, m.
An Ensign		
Or, Standard Bearer who beareth	3	Vexillārĭus, ii, m.
An Ensign, or Standard	3	Vexillum, i, n.
A Soldier		Mīles, ĭtis, m. & f.
A fresh Water Soldier, or a Beginner in any Business		Tīro, ōnis, m.

A Horſeman 3	Eques, ĭtis, m. & f.
A Footman 4 *who hath*	Pĕdes, ĭtis, m. & f.
A Companion	Cŏmes, ĭtis, m. & f.
A Guardian	Cuſtos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of the Forces is called

An Army	Exercĭtus, us, m.

A Soldier hath for Offence, or for Defence

Arms, *or Weapons*	Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

Offenſive Arms are

A Club	Fuſtis, is, m.
A Staff, or Stick	Băc lus, i, m. *Or* Băc lum, i, n.
A Sword 6	Enſis, is, m. *Or* Gla dius, ii, m.
A Spear, or Launce 7	Haſta, æ, f.
A Dart, or Javelin	Jăcŭlum, i, n.
A Sling	Funda, æ, f.
An Arrow Which is ſhot out of	Săgitta, æ, f.
A Bow 8	Arcus, us, m.
A Quiver of Arrows is	Phărĕtra, æ, f.
Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &c. is called	Tēlum, i, n.
A Point of a Sword, or other Weapon, is	Mūcro, ōnis, m. *Or* Cuſpis, ĭdis, f.

Defenſive Arms are

An Helmet	Călĕa, æ, f.
Or, Head piece 9 *which hath*	*Or,* Caſſis, ĭdis, f.
A Creſt 10	Criſta, æ, f.
A Brigandine, or Coat of Mail	Lōrīca, æ, f.
A Buckler, or Shield 11	Clўpĕus, i, m. *Or,* Scūtum, i, n.

Inſtruments of Muſick uſed in war, are

A Trumpet 2	Tŭba, æ, f.
A Drum	Tympănum, i, n.

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL, AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, *for passing over the Water, of the leſſer Kind, is*

A *Boat* 1	CYmba, æ, f.
of the greater kind is	
A Ship 2	Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP *are*

At the Bottom	
The Keel 3	Cărīna, æ, f.
At the Fore end	
The Stem, or Prow 4	Prōra, æ, f.

At the Hind End	
The Stern, or Poop 5	Puppis, is, f.
For Steering it	
The Helm, or Rudder 6	Clāvus, i, m.
Rooms are	
The Hatches, or Decks	Fŏri, ōrum, pl. m.

Parts for helping the MOTION *of the* SHIP, *and made of Wood, are*

An Oar	19	Rēmus, i, m.
A Maſt	8	Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the MOTION *of the* SHIP, *and made of Cloth are*

A Sail	9	Vēlum, i, n.
Sails are		
The Main Sail	11	[1]
The Fore Sail	12	[2]
The Mizen Sail	13	[3]
The Top Sail	14	[4]

The Croſs-peice to which the Sail is faſtened, is called

The Sail-yard	10	Antenna, æ, f.

For ſtaying of the Ship there is

An Anchor	15	Anchŏra, æ, f.

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[1] *Called*	Acatium, ii, n.
[2] *Called*	Dolon, ōnis, m.
[3] *Called*	Epīdromus, i, m.
[4] *Called*	Suppăra, ōrum, pl. n.

or ORNAMENT, or for the Diſtinction of NATIONS, or the ſeveral OFFICES of a NAVY, there are

The Pendants, or Streamers of a Ship 16	Apluſtria, um, pl. n.
The Flag 5	[1]

There belong alſo to a Ship

A Rope 17	Fūnis, is, m.
A Cable, or great Rope	[2]Rūdens, tis, m. & f.
A Pilot, or Steerſman of a Ship	Gūbernator, ōris, m
A Seaman, or Mariner 18	Nauta, æ, m.
A Rower 19	Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves in

A Galley	Rēmĭgium, ii, n.
The Seats where the Rowers ſit	Tranſtra, ōrum, pl. n.
A Float of Timber is	Rătis, is, f.

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[1] Called | Vexillum Navāle

[2] Funis is underſtood, which was alſo anciently uſed in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. Of TIME.

TIME is

An Hour	Hora, æ, f.
A Day	Dies, ei, m. & f.
A Week	Hebdŏmas, ădis, f.
A Month	Menſis, is, m.
A Year	Annus, i, m.
An Age	Sēcŭlum, i, n.

In a DAY *there is*

The Dawning of the Day or, Day break	Dīlūcŭlum, i, n.
The Morning	Mā.e, n. *Undeclined*
Noon Tide, or Mid Day	Mĕrĭdĭes, ēi, m.
The Dusk of the Evening or Twilight	Crepuſcŭlum, i, n.
The Evening	Veſper, ris, m.
The Night	Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY *after the Preſent Day is*

To Morrow	Cras, n. *Undeclined*

In a WEEK *there are ſeven* DAYS *called*

* *Sunday,*	†1
Or, the Day of the Sun *Monday*	2
Or, the Day of the Moon *Tueſday*	3
Or, Tuiſco's *Day* *Wedneſday*	4
Or, Woden's *Day*	

* The Engliſh Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our *Saxon* Anceſtors did chiefly worſhip on thoſe Day; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worſhipped, &c.

† Theſe are commonly called in *Latin*

1 Dies Dominicus, *Or,* Dies Solis	5 Die Jovis
2 Dies Lunæ	6 Dies Venĕris
3 Dies Martis	7 Dies Sabbāti *Or,* Dies Saturnī
4 Dies Mercurii	

Thurſday

Thurſday	5
Or, Thor's *Day*	
Friday	6
Or, Friga's *Day*	
Saturday	7
Or, Seater's *Day*	

The Year is divided into four parts called,

The Spring	Ver, vēris, n.
The Summer	Æſtas, tis, f.
Autumn *or, the fall of the Leaf*	Autumnus, i, m.
The Winter	Hyems, ĕmis, f.

XXVII. Of ADJECTIVES, or the Manners of THINGS.

A THING *is*

Comely, or Handſome	Pulcer, ra, rum
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, rum
Vain	Vānus, a, um
Troubleſome	Mŏleſtus, a, um
Whole	Tōtus, a, um
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum
What a Thing is it	Quālis, is, e
Such	Talis, is, e

A Thing as to its WEIGHT, *is*

Heavy, grievous	Grăvis, is, e
Light	Lĕvis, is, e

If you compare one Thing with another, it is

Divers, various	Vărĭus, a, um
Like	Sĭmĭlis, is, e
Unlike	Diſsĭmĭlis, is, e

A Thing, as to its MOTION, *is*

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e
Strong, earneſt	Vēmens, tis
Swift, quick	Cĕler, ĕris, e
Slow, tardy	Tardus, a um

A SIGN *is*

True	Vērus, a, m.
Or, Falſe	Falſus, a, um
Certain	Certus, a, um
Or, Doubtful	Dŭbĭus, a, um

The MODE, *or* MANNER *of a Thing is*

Fit, or fitting	Aptus, a, um
Unfit	Ineptus, a, um

A PART *is*

Great	Magnus, a, um
Or, Little	Parvus, a, um

NATURE *is*

Fruitful	Uber ĕris
Or, Barren	Sterĭlis, is, e

A Thing, as to the TIME *of its* CONTINUANCE, *is*

New	Nŏvus, a, um
Old	Vĕtus, ĕris

As to its SEASONABLENESS *it is*

Late, lag	Sērus, a, um
Ripe	Mātūrus, a, um
Or, Unripe	Immātūrus, a, um

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS,

In which the Question is made by Quot; *as*

How many	Quot, *Undeclined*

And the Answer by

So many	Tot, *Undeclined*
One	Unus, a, um
Two	Dŭo, æ, o
Three	Tres, tres, tria
Four	Quātŭor, *Undeclined*
Five	Quinque, *Undeclined*
Six	Sex, *Undeclined*
Seven	Septem, *Undeclined*
Eight	Octo, *Undeclined*
Nine	Nŏvem, *Undeclined*
Ten	Dĕcem, *Undeclined*
Twenty	Vīgenti, *Undeclined*
Thirty	Trīgenta, *Undeclined*
An Hundred	Centum, *Undeclined*
A Thousand	Mille, *Undeclined*
Both	Ambo, æ, o

Those are ORDINAL NUMBERS *which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is*

The Question is made by Quotus; *as*

Of what Number, or in what Order is a Thing	Quotus, a, um

The Answer is made by

The First	Prīmus, a, um
Or, the Second	Sĕcundus, a, um
The Third	Tertĭus, a, um

The Fourth	Quartus, a, um
The Fifth	Quintus, a, um
The Sixth	Sextus, a, um
The Seventh	Septĭmus, a, um
The Eighth	Octāvus, a, um
The Ninth	Nōnus, a, um
The Tenth	Dĕcĭmus, a, um
The Middlemoſt	Mĕdĭus, a, um
The Laſt	Ultĭmus, a, um

Things are alſo, in reſpect of their NUMBER,

Equal, or even	Par, ăris
Unequal, or odd	Impar, ăris,
Many	Multus, a, um
Or, Few	Paucus, a, cum
All	Omnis, is, e
Frequent	Frequens, tis Or, Crĕber, ra, um
Or, *Seldom*, rare	Rārus, a, um

There are twelve MONTHS.

The MONTH	
January	[1] Jānŭārĭus
February	Fĕbrŭārĭus
March	Martĭus
April	Aprīlis
May	Māius
June	Jūnĭus
July	Julĭus
Auguſt	Auguſtus
September	September, ris, re

[1] Theſe are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis* being underſtood.

October

October	Octŏber, ris, re
November	Nŏvembe . ris, re
December	Decembber, ris, re

A PLACE *is*

Large or wide	Amplus, a, um
Narrow, or ſtrait	Anguſtus, a, um *Or,* Arctus, a um

A PLACE *dedicated to* GOD *is*

Sacred	Săcer, ra, um
Others are	
Prophane	Prŏfānus, a, um.

As to its PLACING *a Thing is*

Convenient, or Commodious	Commŏdus, a, um
Right on the Right	Dexter, ra, rum
Or, Left	Siniſter, ra, rum
With the Face upward	Sŭpīnus, a, um
With the face downward	Prŏnus, a, um

A BODY *is*

Hard	Dūrus, a, um
Or, Soft	Mollis, is, e
Strong, or firm	Firmus, a, um
Or, Weak	Dēbĭlis, is, e
Hollow	Cāvus, a, um

As to its MEASURE *it is*

Equal	Æquālis, is, e
How big is it	Quantus, a, um
So big	Tantus, a, um

Big, or great	Grandis, is, e
Or, Small, slender	*Or,* Ingens, tis
Thick	Exīlis, is, e
Or, Thin	Crassus, a, um
	Tĕnŭis, is, e

As to its FIGURE, *it is*

Round	Rŏtendus, a, um
Square	Quadratus, a, um
Straight, Right	Rectus, a, um
Crooked	Curvus, a, um

A SPIRIT *is*

Good	Bŏnus, a, um
Or, Bad	Mălus, a, um

GOD is

Eternal	Æternus, a, um

A SOUL *is*

Good, gracious	Pius, a, um

The LIGHT *is*

Clear, *or Bright*	Clărus, a, um

The SHADE *is*

Dark, or Dull	Obscurus, a, um

A STAR *is*

Fixed, *or steady*	Fixus, a, um
Or, Wandring	Vagus, a, um

The AIR *is*

Clear, not cloudy	Sĕrēnus, a, um

The EARTH *is*

Dry	Siccus' a, um

RAIN *is*

Thick	Denſus, a, um
	Or, Spiſſus, a, um

A METAL *is*

Pure, *or unmixed*	Purus, a, um

A PLANT *is*

Tender	Tĕner, ra, rum
Green	Vĭrĭdis, is, e
Or, Dry	Arĭdus, a, um

A TREE *is*

High, or Tall	Prŏcērus, a, um
	Or, Celſus, a, um
Or, Low	Hŭmĭlis, is, e

HONEY *is*

Pure, ſincere, *not mixed with Wax*	Sincērus, a, um

An ANIMAL *is*

Alive	Vīvus, a um
Or Dead	Mortŭus, a, um
Sound, well	Sānus, a, um
Or, Sick, faint	Æger, ra, rum
Fat	Pinguis, is, e
Or, Lean	Măcer, ra, rum
Wakeful	Vīgil, is, e
Brutiſh	Brutus, a, um
Wild	Pĕrus, a, um
Sometimes big with Young	Grāvĭdus, a, um

A MAN's HEAD *is sometimes*

Bald	Calvus, a, um
his Skin	
Hairy, rough	Hirsūtus, a, um

A Man's COUNTENANCE *is*

Cheary, merry	Hĭlăris, is, e
Or, Sorrowful	Mœstus, a, um
Blithe, or kind	Blandus, a, um
Joyous	Lætus, a, um
Or, Sad	Trĭstis, is, e

A Man's FACE *is*

Beautiful	Formōsus, a, um
Or, Ugly	Dēformis, is, e

For want of SIGHT *a Man is*

Blind	Cæcus, a, um

For want of HEARING

Deaf	Surdus, a, um

For want of SPEECH

Dumb	Mūtus, a, um

For want of the use of HANDS

Maimed or Lame	Mancus, a, um

For want of the use of FEET, *he is*

Lame, or Halt	Claudus, a, um

The STOMACH *is*

Hungry, fasting	Jējūnus, a, um
Or, Full, satisfied	Sătŭr, a, um

A Man *is*

Potent, or able	Pŏtens, tis
Knowing	Guārus, a, um

As to his UNDERSTANDING *he is*

Wise	Săpĭens, tis
Unpoliſh'd rude	Rŭdis, is, e
Fooliſh	Stultus, a, um

As to his DISPOSITIONS *and* MANNERS *he is*

Bold	Audax, ācis
Valiant	Fortis, is, e
Mild, meek	Mītis, is, e
Or, Cruel, fierce	Sævus, a, um
Or, Barbarous	Barbărus, a, um
Chaſt	Caſtus, a, um
Or, Wanton	Laſcīvus, a, um
Peaſant	Jŭcundus, a, um
Severe	Sĕvērus, a, um
Honeſt, or virtuous	Prŏbus, a, um
Covetous	Avarus, a, um
Or, Prodigal	Prōdĭgus, a, um
Holy	Sanctus, a, um
Sober	Sobrĭus, a, um
Or, Drunken	Ebrius, a, um

In his CONVERSATION *he is*

Juſt	Juſtus, a, um
Friendly	Amīcus, a, um

As to his SOCITY *he is*

Alone	Sōlus, a um
Or, Aſſociate	Sŏcĭus, a, um

As to ACTION *he is*

Brisk, cheerful	Alăcer, ris, re.
Dull, or blockish	Hĕbes, ĕtis
Slow, backward	Piger, ra, rum
Sluggish, lazy	Segnis, is, e

To do a WORK *which is*

Easy	Făcilis, is, e
Or, Hard, difficult	Difficilis, is, e

After Work is done, he is

Weary	Fessus, a, um
Tired	Lassus, a, um

As to his STATE *he is*

Rich	Dīves, ĭtis
Or, Poor	Pauper, ĕris
Free, a Freeman	Līber, ĕra, rum
Bond, or enslaved	Servus, a, um
Well, or safe	Salvus, a, um
Prosperous	Prosper, ĕra, um
Happy	Fēlix, ĭcis
Wretched, miserable	Miser, ĕra, um

As to his AGE *he is*

Young	Jŭvĕnis, is
Old	Sĕnex, sĕnis

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare	Nūdus, a, um

To

To the SIGHT, *a thing is*

White	Albus, a, um
Black	Niger, ra, rum
Red	Rŭber, ra, rum

To the TASTE *it is*

Sweet	Dulcis, is, e
Bitter.	˘Amārus, a, um
Sharp, or tart	¯Acer, ācris, ācre

To the SMELL *it is*

Sweet scented	Suavis, is, e
Stinking	Tēter, ra, rum

To the TOUCH *a Thing is*

Plain	Plānus, a, um
Even	Æquus, a, um
Smooth	Lævis, is, e
Or, *Rough, sharp*	Asper, ĕra, ĕrum

PROVISION *is*

Dear	Cārus, a, um
Or, *Cheap*	Vĭlis, is, e

HOUSHOLD STUFF *is*

Ones own, proper	Prŏprĭus, a, um
Common	Commūnis, is, e
Private	Prīvātus, a, um
Publick	Publĭcus, a, um

HOUSHOLD-STUFF *is*

Clean	Mundus, a, um
Or, *Filthy*	Turpis, is, e

Some one BODY *will learn*

More than the reſt,	Plus, ūris
	Cæter, ĕra, ĕrum

XXVIII. Of VERBS.

A THING *is ſaid*

	Præt. Sup.
To be	Eſſe, fui
To, act or do	Agĕre, egi, actum
Or to ſuffer	[1] Pati, paſſus ſum

That which Is, *uſes*

To become	Fĭĕri, factus ſum
To continue, or abide	Mānēre, manſi, manſum

To ACT *is*

To move	Mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum
To frame, or faſhion	Fingĕre, ſinxi, fictum
To Form	Formāre, avi, atum
To put	Pōnĕre, pŏſui, pŏſĭtum
To begin to act, is	Cæpiſſe, cœpi, cœptum

The Actions of GOD, as to the World, are

To Create	Crĕāre, avi, atum
To preſerve, or keep it	Servāre, avi, atum
To manage, or rule	Rĕgĕre, rexi, rectum
To bleſs, or make happy	Bĕāre, avi, atum

Bodies which give LIGHT *uſe*

To ariſe	Orīri, ortus ſum
To ſhine	Lŭcēre luxi —
To glitter, or twinkle	Mĭcāre, micui,—

---

[1] It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb Paſſive, but ſignifies to do like a Verb Active. Obſerve, that thoſe *Verbs* whoſe *Infinitives* end in *i*, are Verbs *Deponent*, as *Pati to ſuffer*.

FIRE

FIRE *uſes*

To burn, or to be kindled	Ardĕre, arſi, arſum
To burn or ſcorch	Urĕre, uſſi, uſtum

WATER *uſes*

To flow	Flŭĕre, fluxi, fluxum
To boil up	Fervĕre, fervi—

A CLOUD

To rain	Plŭĕre, plui,—
To thunder	Tŏnāre, tŏnui, tŏnĭtum

The WIND

To blow	Flāre, flāvi, flātum

The SEA

To roar	Frĕmĕre, frĕmui, frĕmĭtum

A PLANT *uſes*

To grow	Creſcĕre, crēvi, cretum
To flouriſh, or bloſſom	Flōrēre, florui,—
To wither or fade	Marcēre, marcui,—

An INSECT *uſes*

To creep	
Or, as a Serpent, *to wriggle*	Rēpĕre, repſi, reptum
Or, as a Flea *to skip, or jump*	Serpāre, ſerpſi, ſerptum
	Sāl īre, salui, saltum

A BIRD *uſes*

To fly	Vŏlāre, avi, atum
To ſing	Cănĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum

A FISH

To ſwim | Nāre, nāvi, nātum

A BULLOCK

To low | Mūgīere, mugivi, itum

A HOG

To grunt | Grunnīre, ivi, itum

A SHEEP

To bleat | Bālāre, avi, itum

An ASS

To bray | Rūdĕre, rudi,——

An HORSE

To neigh | Hinnīre, ivi, itum

A LION

To roar | Rūgīre, ivi, itum

A WOLF

To howl | ˘Ulŭlāre, avi, atum

A DOG

To bark | Lātrāre, avi, atum

A MAN *uſes*

To be born | Naſci, natus ſum—
To live | Vīvĕre, vixi, victum
To ſenſe, *or feel* | Sentīre, ſenſi, ſenſum
To be able | Poſſe, pŏtui,—

To be well, or ſtrong	Vălēre, valui, valĭtum
To pine, or languiſh	Languēre, languī—
To die	Mŏri, mortuus ſum

To the SENSES *things uſe*

To be open, or plain	Pătēre, patui,——
To be clear	Lĭquēre, liqui, *ſeldom uſed*
To lie fair, to appear	Pārēre, parui, parĭtum
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lătēre, latui, latĭtum

A Man by the Senſe of SIGHT *uſes*

To ſee a thing	Vĭdēre, vidi, viſum

By the Senſe of HEARING

To hear	Audīre, ivi, itum

By the Senſe of SMELLING

To Smell	ˇOdōrāri, odōratus ſum

By the Senſe of TASTING

To taſte	Guſtāre, avi, atum

By the Senſe of TOUCHING

To touch	Trangĕre, tetĭgi, tactum

Things are alſo perceived by the EAR

To ſound	Sŏnāre, sŏnui, sonĭtum
To make a Noiſe	Strĕpĕre, ſtrepui, ſtrepĭtum
To crack, or give a Crack	Crĕpāre, crepui, crepĭtum

By the SMELL

To ſmell, or caſt a ſmell	ˇOlēre, olui, olĭtum,

By the TASTE

To taſte of, or ſavour	Săpĕre, ſapui, & ſapivi

By the TOUCH *or* FEELING

To be cold	Frīgĕre, frixi,—
To be warm	Tĕpēre, tepui,—
To be hot	Călēre, calui, ĭtum

A MAN *with his* HEAD *uſes*

To nod	Nutare, avi, atum
	Nŭare *is out of uſe*

With his EYES

To ſpie	[1] Spĕcĕre
To diſcern	[2] Cernĕre, crevi, cretum
To behold, or look to	Tuēri, tuĭtus ſum

With his MOUTH

To breath	Spīrāre, avi, atum
To talk or ſpeak	Lĕqui, locutus ſum
To prate, or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum
To mutter	Mūtīre, ivi, itum

When MEN *ſpeak they are wont*

To call	Vŏcāre, avi, atum
To ſay	Dīcĕre, dixi, dictum
Or, Affirm	Aiĕre, aiſti
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum
To aſk	Rŏgāre, avi, atum
To confeſs	Fătĕri, faſſus ſum
Or to deny	Nĕgāre, avi, atum

When Men do not SPEAK, *they are ſaid*

To be ſilent	Sīlēre, ſilui,—
To hold their Peace	Tăcēre, tacui, tăcĭtum

---

[1] This is not in uſe, unleſs in its Compound, *Inſpicio, inſpexi, inſpectum*, &c.

[2] You will ſcarce find any Præter or Supine when it is uſed in this Senſe.

A

A Man with his TONGUE *uſes*

To lick	Lingĕre, linxi, linctum
To lap	Lambĕre, lambi,—
To ſuck	Sūgĕre, ſuxi, ſuctum

With his TEETH

To gnaw	Rōdĕre, roſi, roſum
To champ, or chew	Mandĕre, mandi, manſum
To bite	Mordĕre, mŏmordi, mor-
To craſh, or gnaſh	Strīdĕre, ſtridi,— [ſum

With his HAND

To take	Căpĕre, cēpi, captum
To ſnatch	Răpĕre, rapui, raptum
To give	Dăre, dĕdi, dătum
To hold	Tĕnēre, tenui, tentum
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendere, prendi, prenſum

A Man with his FINGERS *uſes*

To crop	Carpere, carpſi, carptum
To pluck	Vĕlĭcre, velli & vulſi, vulſum

With his NAILS

To claw	Scăbĕre, ſcābi, ——
To ſcratch	Scalpere, ſcalpſi, ſcalptum

With his FEET

To kick	Calcāre, avi, atum
To go	Īre, ivi, itum, *from* Eo
To come	Venire, veni, ventum
To follow	Sĕqui, ſequutus ſum

From the HEAD *he uſes alſo*

To ſpit	Spŭĕre, ſpui, ſputum

From the BLADDER

To make water	Meiĕre, minxi, mictum Mingere *is out of uſe*

From the STOMACH *upwards, or the* GUTS *downwards*

To vomit	Vŏmĕre, vomui vomĭtum
To break Wind	Pēdĕre, pĕpēdi, pēdĭtum
To dung	Căcāre, avi, atum

The ſeveral MODES *of* GOING *are*

To ſtep, or go	Grădi, greſſus ſum——
To go a Foot pace	[1] Vādĕre, vaſi, vaſum
To walk	Ambŭ āre, avi, atum
To run	Currĕre, cucurri, curſum

If a Place be ſlippery he is liable

To ſlide, or ſlip	Lābi, lapſus ſum
To ruſh, or tumble	Rŭĕre, rui, rŭĭtum

If ROUGH

To ſtagger or ſtumble	Tītŭbāre avi, atum

If HIGH, *he uſes*

To climb	Scandĕre, ſcandi, ſcanſum

A Man, as to his GESTURE, *or different* POSTURE *of Body, is ſaid*

To riſe	Surgĕre, ſurrexi, ectum
To ſtand	Stāre, ſtĕti, ſtatum
To ſtretch	[2] Tendĕre, tĕtendi, tenſum *Or*, Tentum
To bend	Flectĕre, flexi, flexum

---

[1] This Preter Tenſe and Supine is ſeldom read out of Compoſition.

[2] It formerly made *tendi*.

To lean	Niti, nīſus & nixus ſum
To ſit	Sĕdēre, ſēdi, ſeſſum
To fall	Cădĕre, cĕcĭdi, caſum
To lie down	Cŭbāre, cubui, cubĭtum
	Or, Cumbĕre
To lie along	Jăcēre, jacui, ĭtum
To cling, or cleave to	Hærēre, hæſi, hæſum
To hang	Pendēre, pĕpendi, penſum

If a Man MOVES *a Thing, he is ſaid*

To ſtir, or raiſe it	Cīēre, civi, citum
To ſhake	Quăĕre, quaſſi, quaſſum
To turn	Vertĕre, verti, verſum
To rub it	Frĭāre, friavi, fricum
To ſend, fling	Mittĕre, miſi, miſſum
To caſt	Jăĕre, jeci, jactum
To lead	Dūcĕre, duxi, ductum
To thruſt	Trūdĕre, truſi, truſum
To drive	Pellĕre, pepuli, pulſum
To roul	Volvĕre, volvi, volutum
To draw	Trăhĕre, traxi, tractum
To lift, or take up	[1] Tollĕre, ſuſtuli, ſublatum
To bear	Ferre, tuli, latum
To carry	Portāre, avi, atum
	Or, Vehĕre, vexi, vectum

A Man hath Power

To know, or underſtand	Scīre, ſcivi, ſcitum
To remember	Meminiſſe, memini, ———
To will	Velle, volui, ———

Actions of the UNDERSTANDING *and* JUDGMENT *are*

To conſider	Conſĭdĕrare, āvi, atum
To meditate	Mĕdĭtāri, meditatus ſum
To know, or take knowledge of	Noſcere, novi, notum

[1] It has its Præter Tenſe from the Verb *Suſtollo*, as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

To

To judge	Jūdĭcāre, avi, atum
To approve, or like	Prŏbāre, avi, atum
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum
To think	Pŭtāre, avi, atum (tum
To believe	Crēdĕre, credidi, credĭ-
To doubt	Dŭbĭtāre, avi, atum
To trust	Fīdĕre, fisus sum

PASSIONS *of the* MIND *cause Men*

To love	Amāre, avi, atum
To favour	Făvēre, favi, fautum
Or, to hate	Odisse, odi,—
To joy, or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavisus sum
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum
To desire or covet	Cŭpĕre, ivi, ītum
To wish for	Optāre, avi, atum
To fear	Timēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mĕtŭĕre, ui—
To be angry	Irasci, iratus sum
To wonder	Mīrāri, miratus sum
To be ashamed	Pŭdēre, pudui, pudĭtum
To contemn, or despise	[1]Temnĕre, temsi, temtum
To scorn	Spernĕre, sprevi, spretum

The OUTWARD SIGNS *of our* INWARD PASSIONS *are*

Of JOY

To laugh	Rĭdēre, rīsi, rīsum

Of SORROW

To weep	Flēre, flevi, flētum
To mourn	[2]Lūgēre, luxi
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum
To complain	Quĕri, questus sum
To groan	Gĕmĕre, gemui, ĭtum

[1] *Temtum* is hardly used out of Composition.
[2] *Luctum* is read in no Author.

Of

Of FEAR

To tremble	Trĕmĕre, tremui —
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui —

When a Man wants MEAT, *he is ſaid*

To hunger, or be hungry	Esūrīre, ivi, itum

When he wants DRINK

To be thirſty, or dry	Sĭtīre, ivi, itum

So when he is HUNGRY *he uſes*

To eat	Ĕdĕre, edi, eſtum, *or* eſum

As when THIRSTY

To drink	Bĭbĕre, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum

GOOD THINGS *uſe*

To be pleaſing, *to* pleaſe	Plăcēre, placui, placĭtum

BAD THINGS *uſe*

To hurt, or harm	Lædĕre, læſi, læſum
To be painful to pain	Dŏlēre, dolui, ĭtum
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, ĭtum
To trouble, or diſturb	Turbāre, avi, atum
To be harmful, to harm	Nŏcēre, cui, ĭtum

A Man as to his POSSESSIONS, *is ſaid*

To have	Hăbēre, ui, ĭtum

If he has NOTHING, *he is ſaid*

To be empty	Văcāre, avi, atum
To want, or be without	Cărēre, carui, ĭtum
To want, or need	Egēre, ĕgui, —

That which he HATH, *he is wont*

To uſe	Uti, uſus ſum
To enjoy	Frŭi, fructus, or fruitus

That which he DISLIKES, *he uſes*

To change	Mū āre, avi, atum
To let, let alone	Sĭnĕre, ſivi ſitum
To leave, or forſake	Linquĕre, liqui, lictum

A Man, as to his BUSINESS, *is ſaid*

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum
To ſtudy, or labour	Stūdēre, ſtudui, itum
To dare, or venture	Augere, auſus ſum
To get, or obtain	[1] Pŏtīri, potītus ſum

As it is his DUTY *all lawful Means of Living*

To try	Expĕrīri, expertus ſum
To ſeek after	Pĕtĕre, petivi, *or* petii, petītum
So, it is	
To beware, be cautious	Cāvēre, cavi, cautum
To care	Cūrāre, avi, atum
To ſerve, or deſerve	Mĕrēri, merui, merĭtum
	Or, Merere, merĭtus ſum

Therefore he ought

To conſult	Conſŭlĕre, ui, ultum

The ſeveral BUSINESSES *of Men are*

Of a PHYSICIAN

To heal, or cure	[2] Mĕdēri

Of a COOK

To dreſs, or cook	Cŏquĕre, coxi, coctum

---

[1] Is of the third or fourth Conjugation

[2] It borrows a Præter from *Modicor*, which is *Medicatus ſum*

When

When a Man EATS *a* MEAL, *if in the* MORNING, *he is ſaid*

To breakfaſt	Jentāre, avī, atum

If at NOON

To dine	Prandēre, prandi, pranſum

If at NIGHT

To ſup	Cœnāre, avi, atum

It is the BUSINESS *of a* TAYLOR

To ſew	Sŭĕre, ſui, ſutum
To patch	Sarcīre, ſarſi, ſartum

With a GARMENT *a Man uſes*

To cloth, or array himſelf	Amĭcīre, amicui, amictum, amicivi *ſeldom*
Alſo	
To put it on	Indŭĕre, ui, ūtum
Or, to put it off	Exŭĕre, ui, ūtum

It is the BUSINESS *of a* BUILDER

To build	Strŭĕre, ſtruxi, ſtructum

Of the SHEPHERD

To feed	Paſcĕre, pavi, paſtum
To milk	Mulgēre, mulſi, mulſum, & mulctum
To clip, to ſhear	Tondēre, tŏtondi, tonſum

Of the HUSBANDMAN

To ſow	[1] Sĕrĕre, ſevi, sătum
To reap, or mow	Mĕtĕre, meſſui, meſſum
To Grind	Mŏlĕre, molui, molĭtum

Of the PLOW-MAN

To Plow	Arāre, avi, atum

---

[1] But the Compounds which have another Signification, make *Serui*; as *Aſſerui*, *Inſerui*, *Deſerui*.

Of

Of the GARDENER

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum
To dig	Fŏdĕre, fodi, foſſum

It belongs to the MASTER *of the* FAMILY

To call for, or require	Poſcĕre, popoſci,[1] poſcĭtum
To bid, or command	Jūbēre, juſſi, juſſum
To forbid	Vĕtāre, vetui, vetĭtum
To bid, or invite	Invĭtāre, avi, atum

It is the BUSINESS *of a KING*

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum
To govern	Gŭbernāre, avi, atum
To eſtabliſh	[2]Sancīre, ſanxi, ſanctum & ſancĭtum

It is the BUSINESS *of a* SCHOOL-MASTER

To teach the Scholar	Dŏcēre, dŏcui, doctum
To admoniſh him	Mŏnēre, monui, monĭtum
To adviſe	Suadēre, ſuaſi, ſuaſum

If he DOES WELL

To praiſe Him *Or, Commend*	Laudāre, avi, atum

If he DOES AMISS

To threaten Him	Mĭnāri minatus ſum
To puniſh	Pūnīre, ivi, itum

It is the Duty of a SCHOLAR

To learn	Diſcĕre, dĭdĭci, [3]
To imitate	Imĭtāri, imĭtatus ſum
To obey	Obēdīre, ivi, itum
Duly to regard	Cŏlĕre, colui, cultum
To fear, ſtand in awe	Vĕrēri, verĭtus ſum

---

[1] Is ſeldom uſed.

[2] Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.

[3] And formerly *diſcitum*.

In

In the CHURCH *Men uſe*

To pray	Prĕcāri, precatus ſum
To beſeech	Ōrāre, avi, atum
To vow	Vŏvēre, vŏvi, votum

Before a JUDGE

To promiſe, or engage	Spondĕre, ſpoſpondi, ſponsŭ
To ſwear	Jūrāre, avi, atus ſum, atum

A SOLDIER *uſes*

To make ready, to prepare	Părāre, avi, atum
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum
To ſtrike	Īcĕre, ici, ictum
To beat, or overcome	Vincĕre, vinci, victum
To tame, or ſubdue	Dŏmāre, ui, ĭtum
To pillage, or plunder	Spŏliāre, avi, atum
Sometimes	
To ſpare	Parcĕre, peperci, parſum & parſi *ſeldom*

There are ſeveral Actions *which Men have in* BUSINESS, *as*

WATER

To draw	Haurīre, hauſi, hauſtum
To waſh	Lăvāre, lavi, lotum & lautum, & lavatum
To pour out	Fundĕre, fudi, fuſum

DIVERSE THINGS

To number	Nūmĕrāre, avi, atum
To gather, or chuſe	Lĕgĕre, legi, lectum
To mix, or mingle	[1]Miſcēre, miſcui, miſtum
To join	Jungĕre, juxi, junctum
To ſcatter	Spargĕre, ſparſi, ſparſum
To divide	Dīvidĕre, diviſi, diviſum
To diſtribute, *or give out*	Trĭbŭĕre, tribui, tribūtū

[1] Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

They

They uſe alſo with INSTRUMENTS

To cut	Sĕcāre, sĕcui, ſectum
To cleave	Findĕre, fĭdi, fiſſum
To ſlaſh	Scindĕre, ſcĭdi, ſciſſum
To ſmite, or to hack	Cædĕre, cecĭdi, cæſum
To prick	[1]Pungĕre, pŭpŭgi, punctū
To ſtrangle	Strangŭlare, avi, atum
To kill	[2]Nĕcāre, necavi
To thump, or knock	Tundĕre, tŭtŭdi, tunſum
To break	Frangĕre, fregi, fractum
To burſt	Rumpĕre, rupi, ruptum
To preſs, *or ſqueeze*	Prĕmĕre, preſſi, preſſum
To ſweep, or bruſh	Verrĕre, verri, verſum
To purge, *or cleanſe*	Purgāre, avi, atum
To rub out	Delĕre, delevi, etum
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum
To poliſh	Pōlīre, ivi, itum
To paint	Pingĕre, pinxi, pictum
To write	Scribĕre, ſcripſi, ſcriptum

Things that are LOOSE, *Men uſe*

To bind	Vincīre, vinxi, vinctum
To gird	Cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum
To hoop	Vīĕre, vievi, viētum

That which is BOUND

To looſe, or looſen	Solvĕre, ſolvi, ſolūtum

That which is SHUT

To open	Pandĕre, pandi, paſſum

That Which is OPEN

To ſhut	Claudĕre, clauſi, clauſum

---

[1]Alſo *Punxi*, but this is ſeldom uſed out of Compoſition.

[2]*Necui* is ſeldom uſed, *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

That

That which is HID

To ſhow	Monſtrāre, avi, atum

That which ſeems

To hang, ready to fall	[1] Mĭnēre, mĭnŭi,
They uſe	
To prop, ſupport	Fulcīre, ſulſi, ſultum

That Men DO SO OR SO, *is, becauſe it uſes*

To like them	Lĭbēre, libui, libĭtum
Or, to be allowed	Licēre, licui, licĭtum

If they do a THING OFT, *they are ſaid*

To exerciſe	Exercēre, exercui, ercĭtum
To uſe, or to be accuſtomed	Sŭēre, ſuevi, ſuetum
To uſe, or to wont	Sŏlēre, ſolitus ſum

In BUSINESS *Men uſe*

To buy	[2] Emĕre, emi, emtum
To ſell	Vendĕre, vendĭdi, venditū
To owe	Dēbēre, debui, debĭtum

A Man ought

To begin a Work	Ordīri, orſus ſum
in order	
To make, or to do it	Făcĕre, fēci, factum
And to carry it on	Gĕrĕre, geſſi, geſtum
if he deſigns	
To finiſh, or end it	Finīre, ivi, itum

---

[1] *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Imminen*, come from this Verb Mĭnēre, and not from Manēre. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

[2] *Emere* was formerly uſed for TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Demĕre, Eximĕre, &c.

XXIX. Of PRONOUNS.

If you ask	
What is it? Who or which is it?	Quid? Quis?
The Answer is	
I	Ego
Or, thou	Tū
Himself	Sŭi
That	Ille, illa, illud
	Or, ĭ, ĕa, id
	Or, iſte, iſta, iſtud
Ones ſelf	Ipſe, ipſa, ipſum
This	Hic, hæc, hoc
The ſame	Idem, eădem, idem
Another	Alius, alia, aliud
Some one	Quidam, quædam, quod-
Any	Ullus, ulla, ullum [dam
None	[1]Nullus, nulla, nullum
That, which, who	Qui, quæ, quod
If you ask	
Which, or, whether of the two	Uter, utra, utrum
It is	
Either, or one of the two	Alter, altĕra, altĕrum
Neither of the two	[2]Neuter, neutra, neutrum

[1] As *None* is as much as *No one,* ſo is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus.*

[2] As *neither* is as much as *Not either,* ſo is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter.*

If

If you ask

Whose is it?	Cūjus?

The Answer is it is

Mine	Mĕus, a, um
Thine	Tŭus, a, um
His own	Sŭus, a, um
Ours	Noſter, noſtra, noſtrum
Yours	Veſter, veſtra, veſtrum
Their own	Sŭus, sŭa, sŭum

If you ask

Of what Tribe or Country is he?	Cūjas, ātis

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country	Noſtras, ātis
Of your Tribe, or Country	Veſtras, ātis

XXX. Of ADVERBS.

ADVERBS *of* ASKING *are*

Whether?	Num? An?
Or, no	Ne?
Why	Quāre? Cur?

Of

Of Affirming

Yes, yea	Imo, næ
Yes, indeed	Quidem

Of Denying.

No, not	Nē, non, haud

Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where	˘Ubi?

The Answer is by

Here	Hic
There	˘Ibi
Any where	Uſquam
No where	Nuſquam
Far off	Prŏcul
Nigh	Prŏpe

If the Question is

Whence	Unde?

The Answer is

Hence	Hinc
Thence	Inde

If the Question is

Whither	Quo?

The Answer is

Hither	Huc

Of

Of Time

	If the Queſtion is
When	Quando?
	The Anſwer is
Then	Tunc, tum
When I came	Cum
Yeſterday	Hĕri
Erewhile, ſometime ſince	Nūdum
Long ago	Olim
Now	Nunc
Streight, by and by	Mox
At any time, ever	Unquam
Never	Nunquam
	If the Queſtion is
How long	Quamdiu?
	The Anſwer is
A long time	Diu
While	Dum
Until	Dōnec
	If you ask
How oft	Quŏtĭes?
	The Anſwer is
Once	Sĕmel
Twice	Bis
Thrice	Ter
Four times	Quăter
Oft, or oftentimes	Sæpe
Always	Semper

Of

If

If you ask

How Doth he act?	Quŏmŏdo

The Anſwer is

So, thus	Sic, Ita
Raſhly	Tĕmĕre
In vain	Fruſtra
Together	Simul

If you ask

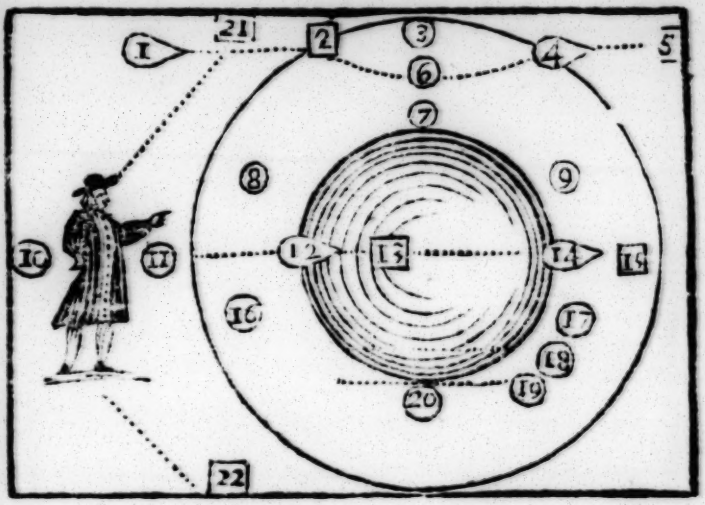
How GREAT IS HE?	Quam

The Anſwer is

As GREAT	Tam
As I	Quam
More GREAT	Măgis
Than I	Quam



XXXI. Of The PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of PREPOSITIONS *which reſpect* SPACE *in General, are*

TO	1	[1]AD
From	4	', ab, or abs
At, or nigh	2	Apud
Off	5	
Over, on the other Side	3	Trans

[1] In this Picture, the Oval Figures, ſuch are (1) (4) &c. denote the *Prepoſitions*, which tend to MOTION; the ſquare Figures ſuch are (1)(21;) ſignify the REST of that MOTION: The round Figures, ſuch are (3) (6,) repreſent the *Prepoſitions* which indifferently refer to REST or MOTION.

About	6	Circa *Or*, Circum
Into	12	In
Out of	14	E, *or* ex
Within	13	Intra
Without	15	Extra
Through, by	18	Per
Beside	19	Præter
Above, over	21	Sūpra
Below, beneath	22	Infra
Before	11	Ante
After	10	Poſt
Or, Behind	10	Pōne
Upon	7	Sūper
Under	20	Sub *Or*, Subter
Behither, on this Side	8	Cis *Or*, Citra
Beyond	9	Ultra
Betwixt, or between	16	Inter
Againſt, over againſt	17	Adverſus

The other Prepoſitions *are*

Againſt	Contra
Towards	Erga
Beſide, nigh to	Juxta
For, becauſe of	Ob
With one, in ones keeping	Pĕnes
Nigh to, and for	Propter
After, according to	Sĕcundum
By, cloſe by	Sĕcus
With, together with	Cum
Without, not with	Abſque
Before, in the Preſence	Cōrum
Out of Sight, privily	Clam
Before, in Sight of	Pălam

From